RS. 166-8
Will buy a
ROYAL WEST-END CYCLE.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

MOTOR CYCLES.
English made from Rs. 1,150 to Rs. 1,750 Quotations free from
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

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VOL. VIII. NO. 15. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1921		
15th Jan.	DEVANHA	8,092
22nd "	SICILIA (a)	6,702
29th "	MOREA (b)	10,890
5th Feb.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,470
12th "	PLASSY	7,346
19th "	MALWA	10,85
26th "	NALDERA (b)	16,82

(a) SICILIA and PLASSY—Through steamers from Far East. Call Bombay for Mails only.

(b) MOREA and NALDERA—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—It is notified that there will be NO Special Trains across France for some considerable time to come.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's sailings to Port Said and Plymouth only.

Date	Steamers	Tons.
1921		
30th Jan.	MANDALA	8,246
3rd Feb.	CHANDA (a)	6,169
18th "	NEURALIA	9,082

(a) CHANDA has accommodation for limited number of a second saloon passenger only.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamers	Remarks.
1921		
13th Jan.	DUNERA	Calls Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
28th "	NARKUNDA.	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
14 Jan. 1921	LHASA	Karachi direct noon
14th "	COOEYANNA	Busrah direc
17th "	CHAKIA	Karachi Coasting 9-30 a.m.
19th "	KARAGOLA	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
* Yoshida Maru No. 3.	M. Kozaka.	4646	20th Jan.	27th Jan.
Rongoon Maru.	Y. Nakajiam.	5060	27th Jan.	5th Feb.
† Malacca Maru.	M. Tsuruhashi.	5373	18th Feb.	21st Feb.

* This steamer has no accomodation for passengers.

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Izuzu Maru	E Yano	15th Jan	25th Jan
Burma Maru	S Kobayashi	30 "	12th Feb
Saigon Maru	I Ijichi	10th Feb	22nd Feb
Kasado Maru	T Watanabe	15th Feb	28th Feb

For Freight and Passages, etc, apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO, LTD.

S. S. "LOYALTY."
BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON (DIRECT NEXT APPROXIMATE SAILING.)
EARLY FEBRUARY 1921.

FARES:—

	Rs.
First Class "A"	1,100
First Class "B"	1,000
First Class "C"	900
Second Class	800

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made of three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be reserved without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.

All cabins are fitted with electric light and fans.

The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.

There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 5354.
Telegrams, "JALANATH," Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Captial	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Cradit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED
ESTABLISH 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyredabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bang grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE Bank Street
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$29,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Stret, OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisee
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES, London ,Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderaabd (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Chaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be accertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmrdabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year of for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened an favourable terms Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDI
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane.
CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for th special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insuranc Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply t

P. BANERJEA,
Secrtary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
CALCTTA.

Second quinquennium Report recommends bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for th completed year on policitice in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making a special reserve of Rs. 10,000.

Profits for every Rupee Rs. 46,50,000

"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay-Branch,
42, Medows Street, Bombay.

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.
MODERATE PREMIA—LIBERAL CONDITIONS
alms settled Immediately Numerous testim als
WANTED: Agent.
Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE ., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready ad vertability, promot payment. female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is last.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

Head Office: Hornby Road, Bombay.

Assurance Fund	Rs. 1,50,00,000
Annual Income	Rs. 30,00,000
Sum Assured	Rs. 3,00,00,000

Policies issued on all approved forms of Life Assurance.

Prospectus and forms of proposal may be had on application to the Head Office or to any of the Company's Agents.

H. P. MEHTA,
Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

We specialize in dealing in ALL—DESCRIPTIONS OF GOVERNMENT PAPER Investors will decidedly benefit themselves if they place their business in this line in our hands or consult us before they purchase or sell their holdings. Lagre or Small orders promptly executed and funds advanced in anticipation of Sales.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Government Paper on easy terms Liberal yield allowed on balances left with us.

Current Accounts 3% p. a.
Saving's Bank 5% p. a.
Fixed Deposits 6½% p. a.

For further information Apply to:
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH., D.
Managing Director.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.

We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmenship.

Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hooseln & Co.

Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patea, BOMBAY

Head Office
6-7, Clive St., Calcutta
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD
MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agent.

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Companypays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vas.
Branch Secretary,
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, Fort
BOMBAY

RAILWAY MATERIALS
MANECKCHUND JIVRAJ & CO.,
Direct Importers and Large Stock Holders of
Light and Heavy Section Rails, such as
14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 35, 40, 41½, 50, 60, 69, 75 and 90 lbs. per yd
Suitable Fishplates, Fishbolts and Nuts, Dogspikes, Crossings Switches, Sleepers, Turntables, etc., always held in Stock.
Tipping Wagons of every description promptly made to order,
Prices Moderate, Correspondence Invited.
Mazagaon, Darukhana, Post No. 10, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 4170. Tele. Add. "Rail Plant

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS FOR CHEMICALS
ECIALITIES: Mineral Acids, Industrial Chemicals, Laboratory furnitures, Fittings and Metalic Apparatus.
IMPORTERS OF: Chemicals, Biologicals, Bacteriological and other apparatus, Reagents and Chemicals, Photographic, Pyrotechnic Electroplating etc.
For Price lists, apply to:
The Oriental Industrial Co.
Chemical Works: Manictolla, Calcutta.
Office: 9, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta

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that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memery. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

FOR FACTORIES MERCHANTS
AND
MILITARY CONTRACTORS.
In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanized Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.
RATES MODERATE.
Trials order is earnestly solicited.
MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA.
Opp. Police Chowki, Null Bazaar,
Post No. 3, BOMBAY.

EDUCATIONAL.

TUITIONS in Mathematics and Science offered by experienced Mathematics Graduate teacher. Success guaranteed, else money refunded. Address Box No. 1680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7760

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE:—A new batch of students wishing to be prepared for General Commerce or Specialised Banking Courses for examination in 1922 is being enrolled. Apply immediately. 80, Esplanade Road. 7775

SPECIAL COACHING for Institute of Bankers examination. All subjects by a graduate with Bank experience. Terms moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write to Box No. 1678. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7759

LOST.

LOST.—After alighting at Andheri, Sunday morning at 9-21, left behind a bundle of Property Plans. Finder to oblige by returning same to MISTRY, c/o Station Master, Andheri. 7758

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE for the Birla High School, Dhandhuka, one with Persian and Science preferred. Apply, stating terms, to the CHAIRMAN. 7539

WANTED—Energetic and Influential SALESMEN for Cigarette business Good prospects for deserving hands. Apply immediately in person to the PREMIER TOBACCO & TRADING CO., West-End Watch Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 7742

WANTED—CLERKS for a Solicitors' Firm LL.B., High Court and District Pleaders preferred. Apply to Messrs. SOONDERDAS AND CO. Solicitors No. 1, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay. 7675

WANTED.—A competent SHORTHAND TYPIST by a Solicitors' firm. Must have a thorough knowledge of English. Apply Box No. 1681, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7656

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced CUSTOM CLERK, knowing clearing of stores and machinery from docks. Apply Box No. 1682, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7763

WANTED.—For the King-George Hindu High School, Gujranwala (Punjab), a fully qualified and experienced DRAWING MASTER with pay according to qualifications and benefit of Provident Fund. Applications with possible date of joining to reach immediately the HEADMASTER. 7743

WANTED—MECHANIC, one who can repair Motor Cars of any make. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp to TRIMBUCK MOTOR SERVICE, Nasik City. 7766

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for a Motor concern, an experienced ENGINEER. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars stating age and the salary required to The MANAGING DIRECTOR, the Premier Motor and Vehicle Co., Ltd., Amritsar. 7751

WANTED for High School, from 1st March, a SCIENCE GRADUATE, a GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE and a MATRICULATE, strong in Sanskrit or Persian. Apply with terms to MANAGER, Madresa Mohmedia Piperdiwala, Rander. 7713

WANTED

WANTED—BUYERS for a working lorry (Garford 1 3/4 ton and two Overland touring cars. Machines new. Prices moderate. Apply sharp to:—S. N. PAVANGADKAR, Near Babujamal, Kolhapur. 7769

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two New CHANDLER CARS, 30 H.P. just unpacked. Apply Messrs. GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co., Ltd., 6, Hammam Street, Fort Bombay. 7767

FOR SALE.—Two miles TRACK of light secondhand RAILS of 14 lbs. with iron sleepers and fishplates. Please write to ENGINEER & CO., Pydhoni, Bombay 3. 7719

FOR SALE.—A whole decent TURNOUT. (English canoe shape victoria and a young arab horse). Apply Box No. 1678, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7757

FOR SALE—TWELVE ACRES OF LAND with a Well near Empress Gardens, Poona. Apply Box No. 1654, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7627

FOR SALE—15 Jacquards 400s Single Lift. Can be seen at Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill, Company, Limited, (Victoria Road, Mazagon). Offers to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. 7699

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—ROOMS with Electric, for Hindoos or Madrasees, No. 37 "Rahim Mansions," Soparibag, Tram Terminus, Parel Rent Rs. 25 to 65. 7753

ROOMS TO LET for offices on Hornby Road No. 187 3rd and 4th floor with electric fittings. Apply KANJI CURSONDAS, Elphinstone Circle. 7764

TO LET—On 99 years' Lease two PLOTS OF LAND, each with an extensive frontage on Arthur Road, Byculla, admeasuring 4,100 square yards and 550 square yards respectively, opposite the Forcupine Foundry, eminently suited for a Motor Garrage or Show-room worship or industrial residential purposes. Apply CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 7643

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

CONFERENCE OF THE NON-GAZETTED POLICE OFFICER OF UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

THE FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Police Association of the above-Officers will be held at Meerut on 28th, 29th and 30th January, 1921. The resolutions approved by the Central Association are published for general information.

1. Each District Association should nominate one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, one Head-Constable and one Constable as delegates to attend the annual Conference. The expenses of such Head-Constables and Constables should be borne from the Funds of the District Associations if these officers desire so.
2. In compliance with Rule No. 2 of the Rules of the Association each District Association should nominate one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, one Head-Constables, and one Constable to elect the Council from their respective Districts.
3. The present rules of the Association being provisional every District Association and every member is entitled to send in their amendments or proposals along with the names of the mover and Seconder to Head Office by 17-1-1921.
4. Any resolution which a District Association or a member pleases to be discussed in the Conference should send in such resolutions to Head Office by 17-1-1921 along with the names of the mover and Seconder to be placed on the Agenda.
5. Sheikh Aijaz Husein and Pandit Sham Lal have been elected as president and Secretary of the Reception Committee. District Associations and members are requested to communicate directly to the Secretary aforesaid about their board and lodging arrangements. Secretary of the Reception Committee will issue notices regarding the above arrangements from his office and will get them published in the papers.
6. Central Association is of opinion that the District Associations may elect as President of the Association from among the following officers. They are requested to forward the name of their nominee to the Head Office by 17-1-1921, so that the result of election according to majority of votes may be published in the papers.

1. Rai Bahadur B. Jiwan Krishen Mitra, Inspector attached to Ry. Police Office.
2. Munshi Safdar Husain, Headmaster Police Training School Muradabad.
3. Mr. Howard Inspector C.I.D. Allahabad.
4. B. Sarjoo Pershad, Prosecuting Inspector Lucknow.
5. Khan Sahib Munshi Abdul Jalil, Kotwal Bareilly.
6. Pandit Ameshwar Nath, Inspector C.I.D., Allahabad.

NAWAL KISHORE,
Joint Secretary of the Police Association of non-gazetted Police Officers, of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (Meerut).
7709

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for two temporary posts of GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR of Factories, Boilers and Smoke Nuicances, for six months.

Applicants should possess a First Class Engineers' Certificate of Competency, have a good knowledge of the working and upkeep of boilers and be able to calculate strength of parts and pressures.

Salary offered, Rs. 400 to 600 per mensem plus actual conveyance allowance while stationed in Bombay and usual travelling allowance.

The selected candidate will be required to begin duty at once.

Applications together with copies of testimonials will be received by the Undersigned at the Old Custom House till 25th January 1921.

J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.
7681

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Bubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort. 7148

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. The INDIAN ENGINEERING CO., Mechanical and Electrical Engineers and Steel Merchants, beg to inform their various Customers hereby, as well as the public that their Offices have now been temporarily removed to No. 16, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. All communications to them should be accordingly addressed.

6th January, 1921. 7545

NOTICE.

ENQUIRIES for Motipura Serpentine Green Marble and Bhulvan Red and Gray Granite (from quarries, lately worked by Mr. A Loving) may be addressed to the present Lessee.

Mr. BHUDARBHAI PRAGJI CONTRACTOR,
7688. Camp Baroda.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about
Boyne	4,500	25th Jan., 1921
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	28th Feb., 1921
Treven	15th April,	1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents. 5358

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE TO REMOVAL.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

BUSINESS will be conducted in the the Bank's New Office Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, from MONDAY, 17th inst. 7705

APPOINTMENT FOR MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for two posts of probationary Circle Officers on Rs. 150—25—200 per mensem. Only Mechanical Engineers with industrial experience need apply. Successful applicants will be required to serve three years in the Government Workshops at Dapuri. Applications will be received up to 5th February, 1921. Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned.

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.
New Custom House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 4-1-1921. 7739

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share Holders of the company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, 1921, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss A/c. for the period ending 31st December 1920, and Balance Sheet as at that date of the company.
(2) To appoint Directors.
(3) To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

Notice is also given that share TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th January, 1921 till the 31st January, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. D. DARU.
Secretary.
Bombay, 15th January, 1921. 7752

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT 12 YEARS STANDING.

MR. ARDESHIR EDULJI CAMA, A. C. A. Chartered Accountant member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, Incorporated by Royal Charter late (1) First and only Indian practitioner as Chartered Accountant and Auditor, for over nine years in Bombay, Calcutta and the United Provinces, (2) Accounts Officer under Government of India, (3) First as Accountant General and lately as Finance Member to the Gwalior State has resumed public practice as Chartered Accountant and Auditor at Victoria Building Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. 7428

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from Sunday, the 16th January, 1921, the following will be the revised train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway until further notice:

3 DOWN.

	H. M.
Neral	d. 10-10
Matheran	a. 11-45

5 DOWN.

	H. M.
Neral	d. 16-20
Matheran	a. 17-55

6 UP.

	H. M.
Matheran	d. 15-35
Neral	a. 17-13

2 UP.

	H. M.
Matheran	d. 8- 0
Neral	a. 9-25

M. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 14th January, 1921.
G. W. J. 7725

GREAT INDIA PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIMBER DURING 1920-21.

THE AG. AGENT is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of the following Burma or Siam teak squares for delivery in Bombay before 15th March, 1921:—

3000 tons of teakwood of which 2000 tons may be "selected 1st class" quality and the balance "first class" or "2nd class" qualities.

2. The rates quoted should be for one ton of 50 c.ft. f.o.r. or c.i.f. Bombay for each quality offered and the maximum percentage of rejection allowed should be stated. The timber will be taken on Bombay measurement.
3. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required and should be accompanied by the Shipper's Specification. The tenders should also state whether the purchaser has the option of accepting any portion or portions of the quantity tendered.
4. A sum of Rs. 10,000 in cash or Government paper must be deposited with the Assistant Auditor and Accountant in charge Cash Office, Victoria Terminus, without which no tender will be considered.
5. No printed forms of tender are available but intending Tenderers should tender on their own forms or by letter. Order placed will be subject to the condition that the Ag. Agent may purchase against a supplier whose deliveries are in default on the 1st of March 1921.
6. Tenders must reach the undersigned at his Office before noon on Friday the 28th January, 1921, and should be submitted in a sealed cover marked "Tender for the supply of timber."
7. The Ag. Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

M. T. GRIFFITHS,
For Secretary.
Agent's Office,
Victoria Terminus.
Bombay, 13th January, 1921. 7703

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

GRADUATES for the Mahila Vidyalaya to be shortly opened at Baroda. Salary Rs. 80 to 100. Apply stating second language, voluntary subjects and previous experience to

MRS. SHARDA MEHTA.
Borekar's Bungalow.
7773 Baroda.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A SENIOR PROFESSOR of Philosophy for the D.A.V. College Lahore. Pay up to Rs. 200.

Apply stating age, qualifications, experience, etc. to the SECRETARY, Managing Committee D.A.V. College, Lahore. 7772

NEW PLEADER'S ACT IN PRESS.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.
INCREASED SCALE OF FEES.

EVERY STUDENTS OF LAW AND PRACTIONER must possess one copy. Apply sharp. Price Ans. 8 only.

PROPRIETOR LAWYER'S INSTITUTE.
Narayen, 403, Poona City. 7770

THE INDO LUSITANIA RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed that the undersigned has resigned his directorship in the above Company on and from the 11th of January ,1921, and has no interest in or connection with the said Company from that date.

S. X. VAZ.
Prag Mahal,
Bombay, 17th January, 1921. 7762

NOTICE.

LOST.

THE undersigned has LOST SHARE-CERTIFICATES in respect of 5 shares Nos. 5408/12 of the Guzerat Railways Co. Ltd., and 2 shares Nos. 9480/81 of the Ameedabad-Dholka Railway Co., Ltd., all standing in the name of Bai Mani, widow of Mehta Keshavlal Maganlal. The finder is requested to send them to the undersigned.

POPATLAL KESHAVLAL MEHTA,
Limbda Pol, Ahmedabad.
17th January, 1921. 7761

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

WITH effect from the 1st February, 1921, the rates for small parcels not exceeding one cubic foot in measurement or 5 seers in weight will be increased over the G. I. P. Ry. by 25 per cent.

W. ALEXANDER.
Ag General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, V. T. dated 15th January, 1921. 7746

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED BRAND NEW.
"RUSTON & HORNSBY C. C. CRUDE OIL ENGINE."

B. H. P. 15 for Rs. 5,990.
B. H. P. 20 for Rs. 6,990.
B. H. P. 25 for Rs. 7,300.
B. H. P. 32 for Rs. 9,600.

Less 3 per cent.

B. H. P. 40 for Rs. 11,990.
B. H. P. 50 for Rs. 12,980.
B. H. P. 65 for Rs. 17,500.
B. H. P. 80 for Rs. 17,980.

Less 5 per cent.

with all complete parts according to makers specification.
Apply.
KUEMPEL SETNA & NOWROSJI Co.,
9—10, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
7756

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VALLI MAHOMED ELAHIBUX and VALLIULLAH VALLI MAHOMED, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate near Sleater Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7049, and bounded on the East by the property belonging to Dinbai, widow of Nusserwanji Dalyaram, on the West by a public road, on the North by the property belonging to Jamsetji Sorabji Surty, on the South by the property belonging to S. R. Bottlewalla and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3688 (3-A) and Street No. 9-A and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1921.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7576

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DWARKADAS WAGHJI, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, bachelor ..... Deceased.

HIRJI WAGHJI of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant residing at Moli Chakla, within the Port of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifteenth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 15th day of DeDcember 1920.
Messrs. DHARAMSI & Co.,
7776 Petitioners' Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS
Commencing Next Saturday 22nd.
Commencing Next Saturday 22nd.
TRAIL OF THE OCTOBUS
TRAIL OF THE OCTOBUS
The Serial of a thousand Mysteries and Thundring Thrills.
The Immensely Popular Stars
BEN WILSON
AND
NEVA GERBER
Each Episodes will bring
NEW MYSTERIES AND GREAT THRILLS

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road).
Messrs K. D. AND BROTHERS
present
A PICTURE MAGNIFICENT
"The Snow in the Desert"
(6 parts—6,000 feet)
The Story of a man who made marriage a Business Transaction.
A nice clean plot runs through the piece, which concerns one William B. Jackson, a financier who thinks only of money and will not marry because he has not yet come across a woman "worth fighting for." Chance leads him to such a woman. Sir Michael Beste a man who is under an obligation to W.B. Jackson to the extent of £30,000 invites Jackson to his home. Jackso'n eyes are rivetted on Felice Beste the daughter of his host and with the pride of a man who has never failed, determines to win the girl, and he does win her, after a big struggle.
"The Snow in the Desert"
STARRING THE BEAUTY QUEEN
Violet Hopsoh
and the Screen Idol
STEWART ROME.
Can Love be put on the Auction Block?
See this Drama!
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Land.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 PACKAGES DUMAS.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order or the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Sha Madanji Mohanji:—
6 packages Dumas bigger width of G. Tattersall's Office.

On account and at the risk of Thucker Ramji Lalji:—
2 packages Dumas smaller width of G. Tattersall's Office.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 25th WEDNESDAY, the 26th and THURSDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of trunkets bales of cotton piecegoods and twist, one case leather, harmonium, sewing machine, copper sheets, sandals, one bundle tarpaulin red colour, one case screws, hockey sticks, tent, cardamums, motor tyres, one bundle dhoties, scented oils, new sarees, 3 cases of tea, sporting goods, haberdashery, iron locks, bicycles cars, 2 bundles blankets, leather purses, cricket hats, gloves, stationery, aromatic sticks, one case coffee, brass, copper, alluminium and enamelled ware, boots and shoes, old clothing, hand bags, trunks and boxes, umbrellas, gas cylinders, grain and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale, and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st January, and TUESDAY, the 1st February, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of silk, bags of linseed, bags of birds, bags of toor, bags of cardi, bags of grain, bags of wheat, bags of sugar, tins of ghee, bundles of gunny bags, empty cuttadars, case of woodenware, case of machinery, case of glass bangles, bundles of twist, bundles of hessian cloth, case of chimneys, bundles of forms, case of locks, bit of angle iron bars, loose iron pipes, cask of oil, wooden empty cases, bags of red cloth, bags of mixed grain, bundles of jeerge, bundles of coir mats, bundles of empty wooden cases, bale of hemp, tins of oil, bags of jowari, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th January, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 59 Medows Street Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 BUNDLES GALVANISED PLAIN SHEETS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th January, 1920, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 59, Medows Street, by order of Shah Manordas Vithaldas and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. H. D. Kursetjee:—

150 bundles galvanised plain sheets 8ft. by 3ft. by 24 gauze

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th January, 1921.

RICHARD & READYMONEY

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE TYPEWRITER, ETC.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 20th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Nagdevi St., No. 253, 57 at Late Yukub Abdul Gunny Office Furniture caping Press Typewriter etc.

Goods on view.

RICHARD & READYMONEY.
Auctioneers.
Bombay 18th January 1921.

West End Cinema.
What sort of a woman would elect to remain by herself on a lonely island rather than return to the world under a cloud of suspicion? See "The Island of Regeneration", at the West End Cinema, featuring Antonio Moreno.—Advt.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
21, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY 20TH JANUARY 1921 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 20th day of January, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the show rooms, in Dean Lane, Fort of Hummum Street (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining tables, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, silk lined chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, rich carpets made to order Benjamin's and Wimbridge hall cabinets roll top writing tables, file cabinets, fancy palm stands, pictures, bedsteads large cheval glass, sweet-toned cottage piano, writing tables, mirror single and double door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, easy chairs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables milner's fireproof safes on stands, etc.,

The property of A. L. Honeybone, Esq., and others catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ENGINEERS, SHIPCHANDLERS, FACTORY, OWNERS AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF BRAND NEW AMERICAN MOTOR LAUNCHES, BRAND NEW "WOLVERINE" MOTOR MARINE ENGINES, "HERCULES" GAS OIL ENGINES, PUMP JACKS PROPELLERS AND SHAFTINGS FOR MOTOR BOAT ENGINES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 21st day of January, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Star Automobile Co.'s Rooms next to the Imperial Cinema in the compound of Sir Mangaldas on Lamington Road under instructions of Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Esmail, Messrs. Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassum Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman and Ismail Haji Dawood the Trustees of the will of the late Mr. Suleman Hasam Saudgar the undermentioned machinery belonging to the estate of the deceased.

2 Brand new American steel motor launches with 12 h.-p. Keremath engines, complete.
2 Brand new American wooden motor launches with 12 h.-p. Keremath engines, complete.
2 Brand new Wolverine motor Marine engines, 42 brake h.-p.
3 Hercules Gas oil engines (1 of 4-h.p 1 of 6 and 1 of 9 h.p.)
4 Pump Jacks for pumping well water.
8 cases steel shaftings for motor boat engines.
1 case Bronze propellers for motor launches.
The above are on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY 23rd JANUARY 1921, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 23rd day of January 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 12, Byculla Club Road Byculla behind the Buculla Club very valuable made to order household furniture etc., comperising sliding dinning table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware marble top tables fancy teapoys, Bohimian glass plush lined drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, pair of glass partition secreens. Italian marble statues on various subjects with pedestals rich pictures real ivory table ornaments, electric light Terracotta figures, large race game, brass adn iron bedsteads, permabulator, English palm stands mirror door almirahs, chest of drawers marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown dresses reclining sofas, rich carpets, Durrie carpets, etc., etc.

1 "Stover" 4 cylinders 12 h.-p. German make motor car newly painted, lately overhauled with lights and accessaries.
1 "Belsize" 4 cylinders 12—14 h.-p., English motor car lately overhauled with head and side lights and accessaries.
1 "Menerva" 4 cylinders 14 h.-p. motor car with English magnato, carburettor and electric horn.
1 Little used Landaulette newly painted and lined.
1 Showy black Waler 15-hands going in saddle and harness.

The property of Haji Ismail Haji Dawood Esq., changing the bungalow.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE.

TO-DAY.

By order of the Officer in Charge Supply Depot, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th January 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Kala Killa behind Town Hall, unserviceable goods viz. tins, wooden barrels, hoop iron, wooden cases etc.

Delivery should be taken on full payment there and then.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ITALIAN FIRST CLASS MARBLE STATUARY AND ARTISTIC WORKS.

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI and Co., will sell by the Public Auction on THURSDAY 20th January 1921, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at their Hall Rooms a choice collection of Italian Statutory representating:—

Four seasons:—Autumen, Spring, Winter and Summer; Group of playing children on green marble column; "The Dancing Girl" and "Poetry" for electricle fittings, la ge lyons, and sphynix neptune, Vanity pairs of cups and Urns for gate, Birds Baths Fountain Tables, Statues representing motherhoved. The Nail, Bathing Dancing and, many other subjects besides white and coloured colu mn

The above are works of high class art and are suitable for large city, country houses and parks.

The above goods are on view.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.
Auctioneers

AMUSEMENTS.

West End Cinema.

Can a woman discover her own soul in awakening that of a seeming savage who has forgotten the sound of human speech? See "The Island of Regeneration", at the West End Cinema, featuring Antonio Moreno.—Advt.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
JANUARY 18 AND 19.

IN AID OF THE
AHMEDNAGAR FAMINE FUND

TABLEAUX

'The Blessed Damozel.'

Pageant of Curchh History

'Conquering and to Conquer.'

Under the patronage and in the presence of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
AND THE HON. LADY LLOYD

COMMENCING AT 9-30 P.M.
Boxes Rs. 50 Stalls Rs. 7,
Dress Circle Rs. 5 & 3.
Unreserved seats Rs. 2 & 1.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

"RIO GRANDE."

IN SEVEN REELS

Its love story will haunt you! the Border Raid will thrill you! A drama that mirrors the soul of that River of Blood and Romance.

AND

PATHE GAZETTE,

LATEST

Next Week
NAULAKHA
in 6—Reels
By Rudyard Kipling.

TIME
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily
Matinees on Saturday and Bank Holidays at 5 p.m. & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

Bombay's Popular Picture rendezvous

CINEMA MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM
presents
To-Night and all Week
Another Hindusthan Stupendous Mythological Photo Play

KANSA VADHA

OR

The END of the TYRANT

A sequel to our last week's Success

SHREE KRISHNA LILA

Four Shows Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30

NEXT WEEK

ALICE JOICE

in Charles Klean's great stage success

THE THIRD DEGREE

A Vitagraph production

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES Ld.
Attractions

THE EXCELSIOR

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

A Season of Dainty Humour and Brilliant Music commences

NEXT SAT. JAN. 22nd
NEXT SAT. JAN. 22nd
NEXT SAT. JAN. 22nd

Eastern Tours Ltd.
present the

ROYAL OPERA Co.

of 40 well known English Artistes
in

WORLD FAMOUS COMIC OPERAS

Sat. 22nd at 9-30 p.m.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
The World famous Comic Opera
"LES CLOCHES DE CORNVILLE"
By H. B. Farni and R. Reece
Music by Planque the

Sunday at 5-30 p.m. Reduced Price Matinee
"LES CLOCHES DE CORNVILLE"

Mon. 24th & Tues. 25th at 9-30 p.m.
"LES CLOCHES DE CORNVILLE"

Wed. 26th, Thurs. 27th. & Fri. 28th at 9-30 p.m.
"DOROTHY"
"DOROTHY"
By B. C. Steewenson, Music by Alfred Cellier

Produced by
T. C. Fairburn
LATE BEECHAM OPERA CO.
and Fairbairn Grand Opera Co.

PLAN NOW OPEN
at ROSE & Co. No Increase in Prices.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

America's Foremost actress

Ethel Barrymore

in

"THE DIVORCE"

A photo-version of her greatest stage success

"LADY FREDRICK"

INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL

run at Calcutta Jan. 1921.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

Can You Discover What Happened

"ONE HOUR BEFORE DAWN?"

We invite Police Officials and the staff of the C. I. D., Psychologists, lawyers and those interested in

A Mystery Drama of Sensational Interest.
A Riddle to Baffle the Mind of Man.
A Puzzle to Elude Woman's Intuition

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS NAGPUR.

The Empress

To-day 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

At the request of our numerous Patrons and to meet the demand of thousands who could not be accommodated last week.

Madan Theatres Ld. present

Their First "Select Oriental Films" Masterpiece.

"Nala & Damayanti"

The most Outstanding achievement of Hindu Literature, produced on a scale of Exceptional Gorgeousness and Inconceivable Magnificence. Produced by Signor Eugenis De Liguoro and supported by All Star Cast of Leading Indian Artists.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

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Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

'Franco-Japanese Troupe'

1 Three Ladders Balancing by Hugo & Sackee; 2. Comedy Sketch by Rudolph & Victor; 3. Extraordinary Balancing on head by Alexandre & Sackee. 4. Mysterious box by Yamada. 5. Acrobatic Feats by Rudolph and Victor.

ALSO A REMARKABLE PICTURE
"THE SUB-MARINE SPY"

The play is most exciting and the photography reaches the high-water mark. The scenes depicting dangers in a submarine are very interesting

ALSO A FINE COMIC
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices:—Re, 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

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(Sandurst Road.)

THIRD WEEK

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present 3 further Episodes of their Animal Wonder-Serial

"THE LOST CITY"

featuring

JUANITA HANSEN!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers assure their Patrons that this Serial Film is one of surpassing interest.

The Programme includes a Choppy Comedy,

Four Shows Daily, 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.).

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SANDHURST ROAD.

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GIRGAUM.

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Soap-expert of twenty years' standing is now in Bombay. For instructions in manufacturing soap on small and large scales consult him at MANILAL MANSION Cumbrigtow Road, BOMBAY. No. 2.

Coughs and Colds
THE BEST REMEDY
SYRUP VASAKA

Used with excellent results in Bronchitis (acute and chronic), Pneumonia and Pulmonary Phthisis, Asthma, Infantile and Puerperal Convulsions, Epilepsy, Tetanus, etc,

ELEVEN ANNAS A PHIAL.

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BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.
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Bombay Agents: P. Chakraverty Bengal Medical Store, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

"That's splendid. I told you 'Wincarnis' would do you good."

"Wincarnis" affords satisfaction both to those who recommend it and to those who take it. Those who recommend it, *see* the effect—those who take it, *feel* the benefit.

Why 'Wincarnis' gives renewed health to those who are

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The unique value of 'Wincarnis' is due to its *four-fold* power in promoting renewed strength and vitality.

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And it is this four-fold power that enables 'Wincarnis' to promote *new* strength, *new* rich, red blood, *new* nerve force and *new* vitality.

Is it any cause for wonder that the popularity of 'Wincarnis' increases year by year?

Is it at all surprising that over 10,000 Doctors recommend it?

And is it not the best of reasons why you should take 'Wincarnis' if you are Weak, or Anæmic, or Nervous, or Run-down, or striving to regain strength after an exhausting illness?

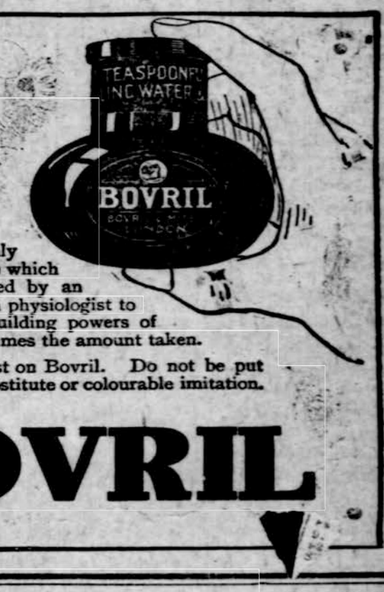
Don't continue to suffer needlessly. Take advantage of the four-fold power of 'Wincarnis' and thus enjoy the vigorous health which comes from rich, red blood, strong steady nerves, and abundant vitality.

But be *sure* you get 'Wincarnis.'

If you want to get well—*shun substitutes.*

WINCARNIS
"The Wine of Life."
Can be obtained of all Druggists, Stores, Bazaars, &c.
Made in England by
COLEMAN & CO., LTD., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, Eng.

This is the Bottle



Bovril is the only beef preparation which has been proved by an eminent British physiologist to contain body-building powers of from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

Therefore, insist on Bovril. Do not be put off with any substitute or colourable imitation.

BOVRIL

PEARSE & Co.

THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.
Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor

BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.
CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.
CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.
HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.
BREAD TWICE A DAY.
MENU OF VARIETIES.

TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.
BAR & BILLIARDS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 17th January 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Ambala and Hissar, but are clear elsewhere. Humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is above the average in the south-east of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in slight defect at Agra. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is above normal at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Kotah and in Sind. Day temperature is below the average at Jacobabad and slightly above it in Rajputana; night temperature is below normal at Karachi and above it at Jodhpur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded at Indore, Surat and in southeast Kathiawar. Humidity is in defect in Kathiawar and in excess in south Gujarat. Day temperature is above the average except at Bhuj and Rajkot; night temperature is above normal at Veraval, but below it at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Very light showers have been reported from the northwest of the division. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded except in the southeast where they are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Khandwa and in defect in the Berars. Temperature is much higher than usual both by day and by night.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay but are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Bombay. Day temperature is higher than usual at Ratnagiri and Karwar; night temperature is above the average in the north of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and northwest Hyderabad. The air is drier than usual except at Poona where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is above normal; night temperature is also higher than usual, the excess above the average being considerable in the north Bombay Deccan and northwest Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports 0.53" of rain but except for very light showers in the extreme south and in the northwest of the Central Provinces weather has remained dry. Temperature is usually high in the central parts of the reporting area.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain may occur in the extreme south.

India Telegraphic Sumary for the 16th January 1921.

The western disturbance is passing eastwards after giving local snow or rain in northeast Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province with a few falls in Kashmir and the north Punjab hills.

Chief amounts are:—Murree two inches; Srinagar, Peshawar a quarter.

Temperature continues high in the central parts of the country.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 17th JAN. 1921.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of Past 24 hours	Minimum of Past 24 hours	Diff. from Normal: 6 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date	Departure, 1st June to date
BRAR GULF—						
Bushire				0.07		
Do. (17th)				0.04	52.0	—2.76
Jask		80			55.0	—1.83
Do. ( )	76.3					
Muskat						
Do. (17th)						
PUNJAB—				0.02	25.3	
Multan	67.7	65		0.11	47.2	—0.33
Rawalpindi	57 9	51		0	41 0	—1.79
Lahore	78 0	26		0.08	36.4	—0.75
Hissar	75 8	42		0	48 1	—0.51
Ambala	74 6	54		0	46.0	—1.78
Delhi	73 5	42				—0.83
UNITED PROVINCES				0	51.8	
Agra	79 1	48		0	55 1	—0.58
Manipuri	79	74		0	56 0	—0.82
Jhansi	1			0	52 5	—2.66
Cawnpore	79 1	50		0	50.9	—0.99
Allahabad	80 1	54				—0.87
RAJPUTANA—				0	39 6	
Jacobabad	87 1	55		0.22	42 4	—0 34
Karachi	76 6	60		2	53.8	—0.07
Ajmer	77	50		0	45 8	—0.58
Jaipur	78 0	48		0	11 1	—0 47
Kotah	80.0	50		0	54.0	—2.49
Mount Abu	67 5	22				—8.41
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—				0	27.8	
Bhuj	75 5	37		0		—3.13
Dwarka	79 6	58		0	68.1	—3 00
Veraval	89 6	51		0	39.6	—2.35
Rajkot	85 1	47		0	50 8	—2.39
Bhavnagar Para	84 8	48		0	56.8	—2.37
Surat	94.2	60		0	39.9	—6.28
Ahmedabad	90 0	49		0	50.6	—2.15
Deesa	86.6	39		0	51.4	—3.18
Neemuch	84 3	61		0	49.7	—2 99
Indore	80.6	49				—2.79
CENTRAL PROVINCES				0	51.8	
Jubbulpore	88 7	62		0	51.6	—1 09
Saugor	85 3	54		0		—1.25
Hoshangabad	87.8			0	58.9	—1.58
Khandwa	91.0	52		0	54.3	—0.97
Akola	90 2	59		0	64.1	—1.88
Amraoti	92 3	54		0	58 6	—1 37
Nagpur	91 8	58		0	61.8	—1.46
Chanda	90 6	62		0	67.5	—1 13
Raipur	90 4	5				—2 12
KONKAN—				0	68.3	
Bombay				0	68.3	—0.50
Ratnagiri				0.13	87.0	—0 47
Marmugoa	0	0		0	55.0	—1 01
Karwar	84 7					—2 22
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Hyderabad	93 3			0	41.8	—2 22
Ahmednagar				0	35 1	—1 15
Poona	91.0			0	36.3	—2.09
Sholapur				0	28 9	—1 43
Bijapur				0	32 5	—1 15
Belgaum					61 1	—1 77
Aurangabad				0	38 3	—1 02
Nizamabad				0	58.0	—1 80
Hyderabad						—1 01
MALABAR AND COASTAL—					67.9	
Mangalore	89 3			0	85.9	+7.45
Calicut	89 5			0	97.8	+9 93
Cochin	87 0	72		7.09	72.8	—8 31
Colombo	86.6			20.85		+2.86
MADRAS INLAND—					69.9	—5.52
MADRAS AND SOUTH—				0	69.2	—1.07
Nellipalliam	84.1	76		0	63.6	—1.77
Coimbatore	92.4	68		0	94.1	+11.68
Cuddapah	87.8	74		31	65.7	—5.61
Madras	82 3	72		0.09	72.9	+5.15
Bangalore	82 6	66		0	58.9	+4 15
Coimbatore	85.4	69		0.38	72.8	+5 07
Trichinopoly	84.5	69		0	30.3	
Negapatam	81.7	72		0	03	

SILK SUITING CLOTH
For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28, and 40

PLAIN BENARSI SARI
5 yds. × 44 ins.
of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 35

LADIES' STOCKINGS
of Pure silk 72 & mercerised 21/- per doz.

SOCKS
of Pure silk 36 & mercerised 12/- per doz.

HANDKERCHIEF 24" × 24"
of Pure silk and fine quality 3/- each.

Price list on Application.

Shri Krishna & Co.
Ghat, BENARES CITY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		400
" " Imports		—
Mid. American Spot		11.75
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		23.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	15.87
	May	15.85
	July	15.98
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	15.02
	May	15.12

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-days price.
Jan.	10.74
Feb.	—
Mar.	10.74
April	—
May	10.76
June	—
July	10.81
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	10 66
Nov.	—
Dec.	—

Prices taken at 16-10 a. m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	10.73
Feb.	10.72
March	10.77
April	10.80
May	10.84
June	10.86
July	10.90
Aug.	10.87
Sept.	10.85
Oct.	10.81
Nov.	10.76
Dec.	10.71

Tone :—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

M.G. Bengal Good		5.88
" " Fully Good		6.38
" " Fine		6.63
" No. 1 Oomra Good		7.50
" " " Fully Good		8.00
" " " Fine		8.25
" Broach Good M.G.		9.25
" " " Fully Good		9.50
" " " Fine		9.75
" Scinde, Good		6.00
" " " Fully Good		6.50
" " Fine		6.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Jan. 14th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	4,000
" Forwarded	48,000
" Imports	63,000
" Stock	1,127,000
Actual Weekly Sales	32,000
Water Twist	2/2
Printers Cloth	54

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 14th.

Rentes 3%	58
Bar Silver Spot	40
" 2 months hence	39 3/4

Closing Tone of Silver :—Eastern buying only small, business done closing quietly steady

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7% since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	611/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	109/8

Easier on American exchange America took supplies.

Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
" 7 day marke tloans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	—

London, Jan. 14th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb. value	44
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb. value	45/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Jan.-Feb. value	45/9

Firmly held further advance in prices has checked the business.

WHEAT.

Australian Paid	166/6
Argentine Sellers	67
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Quoted afloat	1x2

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£15
Hongkong Bank	£111 1/2
National Bank	£37

West End Cinema.

How would a child of six, sturdy and strong of constitution, but absolutely alone on an uncharted island, manage to exist and what would become of him? See "The Island of Regeneration", at the West End Cinema, featuring Antonio Moreno.—Advt.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Jan.-Feb. Nominal	£19
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Nominal	£17 1/2

Tone of Rapeseed :—Less depressed

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.	£23 1/2

Tone of Linseed :—Firmly held demand quiet

Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Nominal	£ 9 1/2
Tora Rapeseed :—Jan.-Feb Nominal	£2

Linseed Argentine :—Jan. Feb. Paid Quiet.. £18 3/4

Argentine Linseed crop has been estimated 1,082,000 Tons.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£79
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£73½
Copper Braziers	£131
Yellow Metal	£121
Hard Spelter	£2
Corrugated Sheets	£33

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 10th

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£68 1/8
Victory Boards 4%	£75
War Loan 5% 1920/47	£83 3/4
Consols 2½%	47 1/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	40
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	56
Government Securities 3%	48 1/2
On London at Paris Francs	61.35

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar.	1-0 3/
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan. Paid Buyers	1-1 1/4

Tone :—Quiet

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Own Correspondent.)

Jan. 17.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach at Rs. 338 and gradually advanced till Rs. 340½. It then again declined to Rs. 337½ and the rate at 3 p.m. was Rs. 339. The market finally closed steady at Rs. 344. At Colaba the Bazar opened at Rs. 344 and after touching Rs. 345 closed at Rs. 341.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday last and the buyers were not inclined to make free purchases. About 3,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P.M.

Bombay, Jan. 17th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	—	April-May	341
Fully Good Bengal	—	March	219
Fine Comras	—	March	269

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 17th.

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	—	March	222
Fully Good M. G. Broach	—	Apr-May	344
Fine M. G. Comras	—	March	274

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 17th.

Description	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G. Good.		Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	345	230	215	—	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	245	230	215	—	"
M.G. Comras No. 4	—	265	253	—	"
M.G. Comras P No. 1	325	315	303	—	"
M.G. Comras P No. 2	305	290	283	—	"
M.G. Khandeish No. 8	—	225	213	—	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th Jan. 1921:

Cotton	11649 Bales
Wheat	2465 Qrts
Linseed	315 "
Rape, etc.	330 "
Gingellyseed	468 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	8,041 "
Castorseed	48 "
Rice	1767 "
Kyrabellams	4727 "
cottonseed	781 "
cumseed	1777 "
ram	544 "
pseed	Nil "
Beans	Nil "
Barley	970 "
Sulphur	1,212 "
Coal	4541 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 17th 1921.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-5
Bank Demand	1-5 1-16
Dem. Assessment dft's	1-5 7/8
Fcn. Demand	411
American Dollars	386
Hongkong	215 1/2
Shanghai	303
Japan	180
Singapore	164 1 2

Market Steady.

METALS.

Latest Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

Jan. 17th 1921.

	per med.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	5/4	83 0 0
Do.	1	85 0 0
Do.	1½	83 0 0
Do.	1 1/8	83 0 0
Do.	1½	82 8 0
Do.	5	82 8 0

COPPER RATES

Jan. 17th 1921.

	per sheet	Rs. a. p.
Copper	5/4	79 0 0
Do.	1	84 0 0
Do.	1½	94 0 0
Do.	1 1/8	94 0 0
Do.	1½	84 0 0
Do.	5	84 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		80 0 0
Panch tala Iron		20 0 0
Copper Kingston Bars		91 0 0
Sheet-Brass		85 0 0
Lead		80 8 0

WHEAT AND GRAIN

The Bombay Wheat and Grain Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Jan. 14th 1921, 6 30 p.m.

Ready.	Basis Terms.	Rate Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 79-80	62 0 0	9 2 0
" " Cawnpore 76-80	60 0 0	9 0 0
" Karachi Bengle	63 0 0	9 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 12 0	12 4 0
" " Cawnpore	11 12 0	12 4 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	3 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 6 0	14 0 0
" Thin	12 4 0	13 0 0
Kaseeda, White 82-85	77 0 0	16 0 0
" Gujar 78-85	74 0 0	—
" Gujar 80-86	76 0 0	—
" Black	80 2 0	—
Poppyseed, White	14 4 0	15 4 0
Groundnuts	13 0 0	—
Mowrassee	0 2 0	8 8 0
Barley	8 0 0	—
Castorseed	48 0 0	9 8 0
Cottonseed	24 0 0	4 12 0

Forward

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	9 3 0
Linseed May	15 5 0

Dr. Miss Abillya S Gore, L. M. (Rohtunda), and Dr. Miss Malati S. Gore, L.M. (Rotunda) have passed the examination for the D. T. M. of the London School of Tropical Medicine.

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The Bombay Chronicle

We are prepared to quote for space and position on

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The space being limited applications will be dealt with according to priority.

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REDUCTION PRICES.

FOUNTAIN-PEN FREE FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

If you really want the best watches at the cheapest rates, then don't lose this opportunity. Prices:—

Nickel Silver Cylender watch Rs. 4-15-0' same Lever Rs. 12, same silver Lever Rs. 15. Nickel open face Simla Watch Rs. 10 Nickel New Patent cylender wrist Rs. 7. Same silver Lever Rs. 20. Old Patent Nickel cylender wrist Rs. 3, same silver Lever Rs. 22. Nickel Radium wrist Rs. 12. Same silver Lever Rs. 25. Eight day Lever Watch Rs. 15. Nickel square wrist Rs. 12. Nickel Barret shaped wrist Rs. 15. Gold gilt Hunting Watch Rs. 12, same Lady's size open face Rs. 10 Ladys size silver watch Rs. 9, one leather strap will be given free with wrist watch. Special offer! Purchaser of every watch will get one Fountain pen and purchaser of six at a time will get one free.

The Century Watch Agency

25, MADAN MITTRA LANE (B C.) CALCUTTA.

ZANGI PEN.

ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calendar Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4. Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3. You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent irridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to-day V. P., on 7 days' approval. FACTORY SALES COMPANY (19), Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

1920
welcomes
1837
First introduced in 1837, LUCE'S Eau-de-Cologne is still held in the highest favour by both ladies and gentlemen.
Its delicate fragrance and delightfully refreshing qualities make it invaluable for use on the handkerchief or hands, in the bath room or sick room, at the theatre, when visiting or travelling.
LUCE'S
ORIGINAL Jersey
EAU-de-COLOGNE
LUCE'S Lavender Water,
LUCE'S exquisite Flower Perfumes,
LUCE'S Jersey Heather Perfume,
and Toilet Requisites.
FROM ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE INDIAN EMPIRE.
Famous since the early days of Queen Victoria.
BRITISH and BEST.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Performance at the Excelsior Theatre, in aid of the Ahmednagar Famine Relief Fund.

Meeting of the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Vincent Road, opposite Kohinoor Mills, 8-15 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 19.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Matis for Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, L. Marquis, etc. and also S. Africa, closes at the G.P.O., 9 a.m.

Bombay Races: Ninth Extra Meeting.

Performance at the Excelsior Theatre, in aid of the Ahmednagar Famine Relief Fund.

THURSDAY, January 20.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Opening ceremony of the N. J. Wadia Grant Medical College Pavilion, Queen's Road, 4-45 p.m., H. E. the Governor to preside.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Bai HIRUBAI, widow of the late Mr. Karsondas Chubildas died at her bungalow at Banganga Road, Walkeshwar, on Monday, the 17th instant at 8-45 p.m. Oothmana on Wednesday the 19th instant at her residence.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Kaisar-i-Hind with the outward Mails of the 6th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday next.

POSTAL NOTICE.

It is again notified for general information that all the Street Letteir Boxes are now regularly cleared as before the postmen's strike and that the public may post their letters in these boxes.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality in Bombay on Sunday was 169, as against 140, on the corresponding day last year, and 232 in 1919.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment A. F. (India) will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana today (Tuesday) commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

There will be a meeting of the Board tomorrow, the 18th instant, at 8-15 a.m. (Trustees to meet opposite Kohinoor Mills, on Vincent Road)

LECTURES ON DENTISTRY.

Lectures on "Women and Dental Hygiene" and "Dental Supervision of School Children" will be given by Dr. J. J. Modi, L.M. & S., L.D.S. (Eng) on January 27th and February 3rd next at 6 p.m. at the Y.W.C.A. Hall, Mayo Road.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The opening ceremony of the Nusserwanji Jehangir Wadia Grant Medical College Gymkhana Pavilion will be at Kennedy Sea Face on Thursday the 20th instant at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.). H. E. Sir George Lloyd, will perform the ceremony.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, Prof. Patrick Geddes will deliver a public lecture on "Sociology and Economics" on the 18th instant at 6 p.m. in the Sydenham College Hall, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road.

A CORRECTION.

In the report of a Bombay High Court case, viz. S. R. Bhil v. The King-Emperor given in our issue of the 17th instant headed "Inhuman massacre of his own children", the name of the pleader for the accused is wrongly given as "S. M. Varde." The name of the pleader, who defended the accused, should read "Mr. D. S. Varde."

PRIMARY CLASSES FOR NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Bhujangarao Sharma, has recently opened Primary Classes for boys and girls on National Educational lines at No. 36/7 Merwan Building, Chikalwadi, Grant Road, and the parents and guardians who wish to give their children National Education will please write or call at the above address.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST HOTEL

The hostel which the Bombay Port Trust has built for the convenience of ocean-going passengers is practically ready for occupation. Rooms are now available for passengers arriving by mail steamers. The tents erected on the lawn adjoining the Mole will now be removed

WILSON COLLEGE ANNUAL SPORTS.

The annual sports meeting will be held on Saturday next (22nd January) at 2-30 p.m. on the Wilson College Gymkhana ground, Kennedy Sea Face. Those past students, who want to take part in the 'Half Mile Race' (Past students), are requested to send their names to the Gymkhana, General Secretary, on or before 21st instant.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

The following candidates are declared to have passed in the following Examinations of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College:—

Examination for the distinction of Bhishagwar and graduate of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College: Shadashiv Madanji Choglay; Lalitashanker Bhalchandra Bhat; Rangnath Yashvant Acharya; Narayan Moreasahwar Vyas; Narayan Padmanath Rele; Damodar Vasudev Sandu; Ishwarprashad Jatashanker Gor; Amritlal Keshavalal Pathak.

Bhisak.—Purshotam Punjabhai Pandya; Narayan Janarden Vaidya; Jagannath Narayan Padhye; Kero Ramchandra Majagavker.

Upavaidya.—Himmatlal Chotalal Trivedi; Moolshanker Devshanker Shukla; Gajanan Atmaram Mahatre.

A YOUTH'S SAD DEATH.

On Sunday, the Coroner and a Common Jury held an inquest touching the death of Hirji Balkrishna, a Hindu youth of 18, who was living with his widowed mother at Holy Chakla. The deceased, it appeared, was suffering from urinary complaints and was under the treatment of Captain S. G. Ranade and Dr. N. M. Ranade, who suspected the deceased to be suffering from either stone or ulceration of the bladder On Saturday, about noon, the doctors tried to sound the deceased, but the latter would not allow and so they decided to administer chloroform. Dr. N. M. Ranade was administering the chloroform while Captain S. G. Ranade, put some instrument in his penis to sound stone but no stone was detected The deceased came under the influence of chloroform without giving any trouble. After few minutes the instrument was taken out of the deceased's penis when he was found gasping. An injection was at once given and artificial respiration tried, but the deceased became breathless and did not revive.

A verdict of death from heart-failure after the administration of chloroform was returned by the jury.

SALLE FRANZAISE.

A lecture will be delivered by Lieut.-Col. E. E. Preston, O.B.E., on the adoption of French devastated towns by their British sisters, at 6-30 p.m. to-day. Monsieur R. Vadala, French Consul, in the chair.

The "Salle Francaise", founded July 1912. Rewarded by the French academy in Oct. 1920.

Monsieur Clemenceau at the Salle Francaise on Sunday Jan. 30 at 6 p.m. Shall we be equal to the occasion? Yes, undoubtedly, if we are simply ourselves and it instead of talking we observe and need the great Fighter, the great Conqueror, who has become the great Sage.

143rd lecture, 1002nd meeting.

Under the presidency of M. R. Vadala, Consul of France. Jan. 19 at 6-30 p.m.

"Our adopted Daughters" by Col. E. E. Preston O.B.E.

The subject evidently is those towns of France which have been adopted by English towns with a view to helping them to emerge from their ruins. For instance, London, the heart of the British Empire, adopts Verdun, the centre of French resistance.

It is a 'beau geste.' As described by our eloquent and energetic friend Col. Preston, of the Indian Army, it will appear as a visible pledge of the indestructible friendship which should unite our countries for ever.

WEST-END CINEMA.

Last night, I dreamed a delightful dream; so delightful that my heart is still fluttering with joy. I witnessed two angels; one in form of a man; the other, in that of a woman. The man of exquisite beauty; gentle like a dove; verile like a lion. Matrimony was beneath his notice; perhaps waiting till he would meet with a woman worthfighting for. One day, however, he meets a woman; majestic in loveliness, chaste like the morning dew; and in heart, a lioness. Witth divine intuition, which is a prerogative of all valiant souls, he falls madly in love with her. And, forthwith, the Gods lead them to the Alter. They are married. But, with a powerful reaction, the woman recoils from her man; for, she was made her wife against her will.

With manly grace, devoid of all servility, the man endeavours to win her affection; but, alas, in vain! They live together, but with hearts apart; after a time they separate. The dream-drama assumes a bewitching form; full of thrilling events, but never for a moment, smacks of the low things of the earth, Beauty, magnanimity, candour, love, all reign supreme. And, when, in the final episode, the Lioness, enlightened and chastened by the light of tree love, sinks prostrate at the feet of her lord, and implores foreigness, —ah, the very angels clap for joy!

Do you, good Sir, wish to see the drama in all its Majesty? If yes, then, do go to "West-End Cinema", and witness:—"The Snow in the Desert."

A correspondent, writes to us as follows:—

FIRE IN A SEWRI MILL.

Anent the Standing Committee's Resolution recommending the Corporation to inform Messrs. Dharamsey Bhavanji & Co. in the terms of the Commissioner's report regarding fire in the Velji Dharamsey Mills at Matunga on 2-11-20, the following letter has been addressed to the Secretary Municipal Corporation by Messrs. Dharamsey Bhavanji & Co:

To,

The Secretary,
The Municipal Corporation,
Bombay.

Re: Fire in Velji Dharamsey Mills at Matunga on 2-11-20.

Sir,

We have read with interest in the local dailies of the 13th instant the resolution of the Standing Committee to forward the relative papers to the Corporation with a recommendation, to inform the undersigned in terms of the Commissioner's report.

There is no doubt a summary of the Commissioner's report published in the papers, but in the absence of the whole and complete report together with the reports of the subordinates on which the Commissioner has given his finding: we cannot gather and say whether that finding is based on correct information. We wish to throw further light what we can on the subject before it comes before the Corporation for discussion and with that view we request you either to furnish us copies of all such papers and the Commissioner's report or in the alternative to publish same in the Dailies."

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27/6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 93.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 1/5 1/8
D D on London 1/5 3/16.
3 M/st D A 1/5 7/8.
D D on Paris Frcs 426.
3 M/st D A Frcs 461.
T T on Japan Rs 182
60 D/st D P Rs 165
American Cross rate S 3.73½
Paris Cross rate Frcs. 6'20
London Silver spot D 40 12
London Silver forward D 40/10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 7 .
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 65.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 62
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 62
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 90
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½
3½ per cent Paper 57.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

SPEECHES ON N. C. O.

Yesterday evening, Mr. Yakub Hassan, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Mr. Moazam Ali and Mrs. Jamnabai Govindji delivered interesting speeches on "Non-Cooperation" at the terraces of the "Sandesh" offices under the presidency of Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar. There was a large attendance, mostly composed of students. The report of the meeting will appear in a later issue of "The Chronicle."

ANOTHER INDIAN D. O.

According to a cablegram received from London, Dr. Behram Hormasji Pesikaka has passed the examination of the D.O. (Doctor of Ophthalmology) of the London University. He is the second Indian and the first Parsi to pass the examination. Dr. Pesikaka worked for several years under the well-known eye-specialist of Bombay, Dr. B. P. Banaji. The first Indian to pass the D.O. examination was a Hindu gentleman.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

To be run on Wednesday, January 19:—

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Poignant 10-0, Verge 9-12, Quarryman 9-10, Camberley 9-4, Aleli 9-3, Cresset 9-0, Black Kite 8-6, Black Walnut 8-3, Owen Roe 8-2, Belvedere 8-0, Liberty 7-12, Catchup 7-11 Trostan 7-7, Belle Voyageuse II 7-7, Pine Tree 7-4, Belle Syme 7-3, Anthracite 7-0.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Woorali 9-10, Owen Roe 9-0, Crushed Glass 8-13, Viola 8-12, Belvedere 8-11, Johnnie H 8-9, Liberty 8-8, Catchup 8-8, Mossley 8-7, Belle Voyageuse II 8-5, The Plough 8-5, Trostan 8-3, Cracknel 8-3, Pine Tree 8-0, Belle Syme 7-12, Fleurbaix 7-10, Glass Rock 7-9, Anthracite 7-9, Mist 7-7, Chauntress 7-2, Stellite 7-0.

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Japanese Pine 9-2, Beggar Prince 9-2, Le Verguier 9-0, Oregon Pine 8-12, Jacky Firth 8-10, Millmount 8-8, Laodicea 8-7, Gipsy's Advice 8-5, Midton 8-0, Gunda 8-0, Footman 7-12, Kaloolah 7-10, My Patsey 7-9, White Bell 7-6, Gantry 7-2, Arles 7-0.

THE SELLING HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Renette 9-4, Winnie B 9-0, Explosive 8-10 Mirabelle 8-8, Dialect 8-8, Gavrelle 8-7, Lucky Queen 8-7, St Agnes Eve 8-1, My Patsey 7-12, Fire Finch 7-12, Motor Wrap 7-11, Overseas 7-11, White Simon 7-10, Lady Changeful 7-9, Ragazzo 7-9, Isbury Rose 7-8, Miss Glad Eyes 7-8, Mynden Chief 7-8, Milk Maid 7-7, Walhachin 7-7, Substance 7-6, Oxcroft 7-5, Glenoma 7-4, Hibernia 7-4, Deslin 7-3, Ho Ho 7-3, Ampanda 7-2, Maravedi 7-0.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Red Cross 9-9, Krushan 9-8, Dartmoor 9-7, Khundil 9-4, Mentor 9-2, Warminster 9-0, Ferry Boat 8-9, Karikata 8-9, Andolis 8-8, Silver Streak 8-8, Hakum 8-6, Tipperary 8-6, Benares 8-5, Shahzada 8-1, Waabil 8-0, Dunbar 7-9, Anxious 7-8, Investor 7-7, Dublin 7-4, Amir Aswad 7-4, Balloon 7-3.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Happy Land 8-10, Last Day 8-2, My Royal 9-0, Royalty 9-0, Karam 8-5, Gold Coin 8-10 Companion 9-0, Ayala 7-12, Tawdry 8-10, Latiff 9-0, Crescent 8-2, Grand Duke 8-10, Peace Day 8-6, Frevillo 7-12, Theara 8-6, Jerwan 8-6, Bluey Lee 9-0.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Financier 9-0, Beadmaker 8-5, Tilbury 7-4 Abadan 8-10, Palanpur 8-2, Magdala 9-0, Small Diamond 8-10, Shatra 9-0, Velvet 8-2, Muktar 8-2, Moon 8-10, Balance 7-12, Nasarulla 8-5, Sfuger 8-10, Ornate 9-0, Aligarh 9-4, Moderate 8-2.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division III.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Pilot 7-8, Gavar 8-6, Spinner 9-0, Honeysuckle 7-12, Towik 9-0, Hikmat 8-6, Arvil 8-10, Paleface 8-10, Cummer 9-0, Ashroff 8-10, Sammy 9-3, Hawaad 8-2, Justice 8-10, Clinker 8-10, Imkin 8-6, All Clear 7-12, Shah 8-10.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING—THIRD DAY.

HANDICAP.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

The following are the handicaps for Wednesday's races:—

THE TALLYHO PLATE.—Distance about 2 miles.

Reigning Star 11-7, Bodenham 11-6, Monsieur Nestor 11-5, Vain Jane 10-7, The Devil 9-13, Girton Miss 9-13, Whipperwill 9-11, Leofric 9-10, De Haviland 9-10, Repartee 9-8, Largot 9-6, Truncheon Chatty Bit 9-0, Daisy Ryan 9-0.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Good Health 9-3, St. Quin 9-3, Goldgainer 9-1, Western Wave 9-0, Hordennis 8-13, Our Stephen 8-13, Monteith 8-9, Starshot 8-8, Star of India 8-8, Crenides 8-6, Simons Choice 8-4, Cally 8-3, Eudoxus 7-8, Red Quill 7-8, Allan Brig 7-6, Violinist 7-0, Queen Mary 7-0, Redquill 9-9, Misdal 9-8, St. Nathey 8-11, Harvest Home 8-5, William Allenby 8-4, Muscovite 8-2, Porringer 7-13, Gunning 7-12, Linton 7-10, Hapton 7-5, Wolfram 7-2, Soviet 7-0, Chert 7-0.

THE BERESFORD CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Jack 9-10, Mametz 9-7, Double Scotch 9-3 Bodenham 9-1, Picket 9-0, Quartzite 8-13, Wolfram 8-10, Radius 8-8, Spearwood 8-7, Tiepin 8-3, Girton Miss 8-3, The Clown 8-2, Quarterly 8-1, Polly Hopkins 8-1, Feathered Life 8-0, Galley Law 7-13, Gibberish 7-12, Idyl 7-12, Barson 7-11, Dehra Doon 7-11, Talcum 7-10, Sea Plant 7-6, Sensford 7-5, Kilt 7-5, Electric 7-0, The Devil 9-5, Nareb 8-13, Winning Way 8-11, The Whip 8-10, Abajala 8-9, Little Bridge 8-6, Marble Rock 8-5, Downey Boy 8-3, Lady White 8-2, Hugh Roe 8-2, Carpe Diem 7-12, Peggy Thrift 7-11, Aughnacloy 7-10, Motringham 7-9, Silver Gift 7-7, Lough Corib 7-6, Careless 7-6, Durban 7-5, Adorable 7-5, Goldmine 7-3, Buff Mail 7-2, Strange Likeness 7-0, Lloyds 7-0.

THE CLYDE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Elsie R 10-10, Careless Girl 9-13, Maymorn 9-1, Fleurette 9-0, Fancy Fair 8-10, Phyllis D 8-6, Sinn Feiner 8-3, Cornflower 8-3, Irish Molly 8-0, Hira 8-0, Nortia 7-13, Jill 7-12, Stowcoach 7-10, Wailly 7-10, Bachelor Girl 7-9, Fair Flower 7-7, Desdemona 7-7, Baby 7-6, Corporal 7-0, Border Princess 7-0, Lady Malwood 7-0, Polly Daryling 7-0, I Wonder 7-0.

MADRAS RACES.

TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

ACCEPTANCES.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

The following are the Acceptances for to-morrow's races:—

THE MYSORE CUP.

Cerago 11-7, Buckbean 9-12, Helencourt 9-5 Sandra 8-7, Ormedor 8-6, Armistice 8-6, Sibell De Langton 8-5, Quite Grave 8-3, Way of an Eagle 7-7, Ballymacad 7-0.

THT BAGHDAD PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Lookout 9-5, Markhor 8-12, Rashad 8-7 Neeseebdar 8-4, Commencement 8-1, Lucky Star 7-13, Charley Grey 7-12.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Berinthia 9-12, Way of an Eagle 9-10 Little Spec 8-8, Carremar 8-11, Kapri 8-10 Max 8-9, Cultivator 8-0, Feast Day 7-13 Conductor 7-7, St. Twist 7-0.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Matchlock 9-7, Wee Date 8-8, Fugle Lady 8-5, Ormedor 8-0, Cassava 7-11, Newhall 7-11, Lampedo 7-5, Dunluce Castle 7-3, King Melton 7-0.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Marauder 9-12, Peshwa 9-7, Silver Prince 9-6, Mitigation 9-5, Bowery 9-4, Keyanoe 9-1, Scotchpine 9-1, Salim 8-11, Nimble 8-1 Viceroy 8-0, Cymbeline 7-8, Little Grey 7-7 Moonlight 7-2, Sheik 7-0.

THE ETAIYAPURAM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Sibell De Langton 10-7, Dunluce Castle 9-7 Way of an Eagle 9-5, King Melton 9-1, Baliy-Macar 9-0, Lord Robert 8-6, Good Day 8-4, Vlameringhe 8-1, Stramboli 7-2, Lady Diana 7-0, Googlie 7-0.

WORLD'S LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

BENNY LEONARD'S SUCCESSFUL DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 0-30 p.m. Jan. 17.

A New York message states that Benny Leonard, holder has successfully defended the World's Lightweight Championship against Mitchell. The referee stopped contest and awarded Leonard victory in the sixth round, thus saving Mitchell who was frequently floored from being knocked out.

TENNIS TEST MATCH AT MELBOURNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 7 a.m. Jan. 17.

Melbourne.—The Tennis test match was continued here to-day when Tilden beat O'Hara Wood 8/6 6/2, Johnston beat Brookes 3/6, 6/1, 6/4, and Patterson and Rawkes beat Tilden and Washburn 6/3 7/5.

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Jan. 17.

A Melbourne message states that in a Tennis test Tilden beat Brookes 6/1, 6/4, Johnston and Washbunn beat O'Hara Wood and Hawkes 5/7, 6/3, 4/6, 6/2, 6/3, and Patterson beat Johnston 6/2, 4/6, 6/4.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL.

ENGLAND ALL ROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Jan. 17.

In the Rugby International at Twickenham, England beat Wales by eighteen points to three.

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 6 p.m., Jan. 17.

Forty thousand spectators assembled at Twickenham to witness the international match between England and Wales. England were brilliant in every department. Their forwards packed beautifully and were excellent in the loose while all the backs handled superbly. Welsh forwards worked hard, but their backs showed poor combination and were outpaced by the speedy English and completely outplayed. Kershaw, England's scrum-half, was the first to get over with a try which Hammett converted. Then Davies, England's standoff-half, dropped a beautiful goal which was followed by a characteristic try from Lowe. At the interval England led by twelve points to nil. In the second half Smallwood added two further tries, neither of which was converted. Wales's solitary try was obtained by King.

MADRAS POLO TORNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

In the Polo Tournament held in connection with the Duke of Conmaught's visit in the Guindy Park, the first game was between the 18th Hussars and Venkatagiri Team. This was played on level terms there being no handicap on either side. In the first chukkur Venkatagiri scored one goal. In the second Chukkur the Hussars not only equalised, but raised the Hussars' score by another goal and when the play ended the Hussars were winners by three goals to one.

The second game was between Madras Government House and the 34th Poona Horse. This was the most interesting game of the two, some fast and furious play exhibiting skilled horsemanship and excellent strokes. The Poona Horse had a handicap of three goals. An exciting game ensued in the last chukkur the Poona Horse remaining on the offensive and in quick succession they added 3 goals to their credit, the game ending with the Poona Horse 6 goals and Government House 3 goals.

THE BOGEY OF STRIKE.

ALL RUMOURS BELIED.

The public must have heaved a sigh of relief yesterday that the expected strike has not taken place. The rumours of an impending mill strike were so thick in the city, all the papers in and out of Bombay were so full of it, that one was hypnotised into believing that the strike was sure to come. Fortunately, however, nothing unusual has taken place, and all the mills in the city, except the Kohinoor, are fully working. A strike at this time of the year is unwelcome to anybody and every body.

WORKMEN INTERVIEWED.

The rumour about the mill-strike has tended to make the mill-hands a little humorous. A representative of "The Chronicle" visited many mill localities on Sunday evening and had a talk with many mill-operatives, who on hearing about the report, expressed a great surprise, as they themselves knew so little about a strike, which outsiders had made a common topic of their gossip. "Of course, as for our *Girni*, we can say that there is the least possibility of a *hartal*" was the reply that our representative received in many places. In some quarters the workers, whom our representative saw, said that so far as they were concerned at present, they were not prepared for a strike, though they had many glaring grievances, but, if the mill-owners wished to get rid of the heavily congested stock at the market by locking out the mills, then, of course, a strike was inevitable.

From enquiries in other quarters, it also appears that Mr. Baptista's allegation against the Bulls and Bears, is not unfounded. It seems that there are parties who are more interested in a strike than the mill-workers themselves and the Bulls and Bears.

KOHINOOR MILL LOCK-OUT.

The Kohinoor Mill lock-out continues; the men went to the mill early morning on Monday, but finding the gates closed dispersed quietly. So far there has been no indication on the part of the mill authorities, as to when the men will be paid their wages and bonus, and when the doors will be opened to the men. The situation is quiet.

IN AID OF FAMINE FUND.

THE CHURCH PAGEANT.

The following is the cast of the Church Pageant to be performed, in aid of the Ahmednagar Famine Fund, today and tomorrow, at the Excelsior Theatre:—

CAST OF THE BLESSED DAMOZEL.

Prelude—Miss J Strangman.
Reciter—Miss C Acworth.
The Blessed Damozel—Miss Strangman.
The Mourner—Mr. N Medley.
The Lady Mary—Mrs. C Bollum.
Handmaidens—Cecily—Mrs Wells, Gertrude—Miss Critchley, Rosalys—Mrs. Newnham. Magdalene—Mrs. Goldney, Margaret—Miss Harvey.
Angels—Miss Aitken, Miss Critchley, Miss Donald, Mrs. Goldney, Mrs. Heale, Miss Harvey, Mrs. Lynch-Blosse Mrs. McIver, Miss Newnham, Mrs. Pender, Miss Street, Miss Turton, Mrs. Webb, Mrs Wells, Miss Wild

CAST OF THE CHURCH PAGEANT.

Thurifer—Mr R D Sullock.
Guardian Angel—Mrs. D S Binning.
Angels—Miss Aitken, Miss Bollum, Miss Critchley, Miss Donald, Miss Goldney, Miss Harvey, Mrs. Heale, Mrs. Lynch-Blosse, Mrs McIver, Miss Newnham, Mrs Pender, Miss Street, Miss Turton, Mrs Webb, Mrs. Wells, Mrs Wild.
Sir Paul—Mr A C Faulkner.
Italy—Mrs McNeill.
Greece—Mrs Baird.
The Holy Roman Empire—Mrs C Stevens.
France—Mrs C Acworth.
Spain—Mrs J McGrath.
Russia—Mrs Sherston Baker.
Scandinavia—Miss Deuchar.
St Augustine—Mr Lawless.
Monks—Mr Carpenter, Capt Derry, Mr G T Labes, Mr D E Watts, Mr H W Cothay, Capt T T Nesbit, Mr W A C Bromham, Mr Pecock.
St George—Mr P Harrison.
St Alban—Mr J Kison.
St Aiden—Mr I H Moseley.
St Wilfred—Mr J Parkyn.
Theddore of Tarsus—Mr D B Binning.
Alfred the Great—Capt Stevens.
Edward the Confessor—Mr Dodd.
St Anselm—Mr A J A'd us.
St Thomas of Cantaur—Mr N Maughan.
Stephen Lantgon—Dr E Faulkner.
Richard I.—Mr W A Puttick.
Crusaders—Mr A Todd, Mr Deas, Mr Brittain, Mr F T Young.
The Black Prance—Mr Hulls.
St Hilda—Mrs Critchley.
St Etheireda—Mrs Gillett.
St Frydeswide—Mrs Orr.
William of Wykeham—Major Arthur.
King Henry VI.—Mr H G Sale.
Colet—Mr Hetherington.
Cardinal Wolsey—Mr J McGrath.
Page—Mr H N Stephens.
Crammer—Mr Baird.
Parker—Mr Rawlinson.
Andrews—Mr Carpenter.
Laud—Mr A C Times.
Charles I.—Major Renshaw.
Two Cavaliers—Mr C H Hardcastle, Capt Firth.
Ken—Capt the Hon D Meston.
St Willebrod—Mr Meiville Leslie.
St Bonitace—Major D Wilson, C.I.E.
Richard Cobb—Mr J J Higgins.
Middleton—Mr Marshall.

MUSIC PROGRAMME.

Music arrange by Mr J P Da Costa.

1. Hymn to St Cecilie—Gounod.
2. Largo from the Symphony in E 6—Wagner.
3. Good Friday Music from Persifal—Wagner.
4. Coronation March—Eilesberg.
5. Marche Romaine—Gounod.
6. Andante Religioso—Thome.
7. Marquis Heroique—Saint Saens.

Price of Seats:—Boxes Rs. 50; Stalls Rs. 7; Dress Circle Rs. 5 and 3; Unreserved Seats Rs. 2 and 1.

Booking Office:—Messrs. S. Rose and Co.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

PRESENT CONDITION CRITICISED.

GRANTS TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Datholkar yesterday, when on the motion of Dr. M. B. Velkar, it was resolved to invite the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to an article which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the present state of the zoological and botanical sections of the Victoria Gardens, and to ask him to submit a report suggesting ways and means to improve the present condition of the Gardens.

PRIMARY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The Corporation considered the first report of the Primary Education Committee regarding the system of giving grants-in-aid to private primary schools in the city. The Primary Education Committee, in the course of their report, stated:—

The Schools Committee have in the light of the different views placed before them reconsidered and modified the scheme as follows:—

The Grants to each school claimable and payable cumulatively should be as under:—

Part A.—Ordinary Grant.—Payable up to a maximum of 1/3rd of the "admitted" expenditure of each school, complying with the conditions laid down by the Government Grant-in-Aid Code and in accordance with the provisions of the said Code.

Part B.—Result Grant. To be payable at the rates given below per head, for the successful pupils of each school at the annual Annual Examination of that School, held testing progress and determining transfer, subject only to the condition that the said Annual Examination shall be held under the general supervision and control of an Officer responsible to the Schools Committee:—

Rs. 4 for each successful candidate of Standard II
Rs. 5 for each successful candidate of Standard III.
Rs. 6 for each successful candidate of Standard IV to VII.

N.B.—The Result Grant payable as above stated, shall ordinarily be payable up to a maximum of 1/6th of the "admitted" expenditure. If it be found by experience that these Result Grants do not, in general, in the aggregate, come up to the limit of 1/6th of the "admitted" expenditure of the school, the above set forth rates of Rs. 4, 5 and 6 would be raised in the proportion required.

Partt C.—Special Grants.—Grants equal to half the net expenditure actually undergone by the proprietors after previous intimation to the Schools Committee and their sanction on account of any one or all of the following:—

(1) Permanent new school furniture,
(2) Provident Fund for the teachers and other employees of the School staff.
(3) Special Manual or Technical Training.

The Committee have very carefully considered the question and beg to recommend that the revised proposals of the Schools Committee be approved of and they be authorised to obtain from Government such sanction as may be necessary for giving effect to them from the year 1920-21. They also beg to recommend approval to the Schools Committee's proposal for administering the grants-in-aid under the new scheme entirely through their own officers appointing the additional staff proposed by them.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik moved that the Committee's report be approved and adopted and a copy be forwarded to the Schools Committee for information and necessary action.

Dr. D. B. P. Master moved as an amendment that the report be approved and adopted subject to the following modifications:—(1) That the ordinary grant and the results grant recommended by the Committee be replaced by an ordinary grant payable up to a maximum of ½ of the admitted expenditure of each school complying with the conditions laid down by the Government grant-in-aid code, (2) that the proposals of the Schools Committee for administering the grants-in-aid under the new scheme entirely through their own officers appointing additional staff for the purpose be not approved for the present, (3) and that a copy of the Committee's report, together with paragraph 1 of this resolution be forwarded to the schools Committee for information and necessary action.

Dr. J. J. Cursetji and Dr. M. C. Javle supported the original motion.

The amendment was lost and the original proposition carried.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

Dr. M. B. Velkar moved the following proposition:—"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to a correspondence which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 19th November 1920 regarding the present state of the zoological and botanical sections of the Victoria Gardens and he be requested to submit a report suggesting ways and means to improve the present condition of the Victoria Gardens; that the Commissioner be also requested to report to the Corporation whether it is a fact that the elephant rides for the benefit of the public have been discontinued for the last one year or so, and, if so, to state the reasons for the same."

Dr. Velkar said the article in question should open the eyes of the Corporation to the condition of the Gardens. Other cities of India, notably Calcutta, had much better public gardens especially in the zoological and botanical sections. The present position of the Victoria Gardens was certainly not worthy of their great city. They should have an expert botanist and a zoologist to bring their collection of plants and animals up-to-date and to keep them in proper order. He had heard the elephant rides had been discontinued because the elephant was suffering from an ulcer.

Mr. Baman Behram, seconding the proposition, wondered what a tourist from Europe or America visiting India would think of "Bombay the Beautiful", the "second city of the Empire", with the present condition of its public gardens and roads.

Dr. R. T. Nariman declared the Gardens were a disgrace to the city, for which the Corporation was to blame. He suggested that one of the elephants which had been suffering from ulcer should be sent to the Veterinary College for treatment.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji thought the fault of the Gardens not being up-to-date lay

(Continued on page 8.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 18th January 1921.

COL. WEDGWOOD AGAIN.

In the course of an article in "The Nation" of December 24th, entitled "India's Saint" and dealing mainly with Mahatma Gandhi, Col. Wedgwood has written: "Gandhi alone is not enough to drive India to anarchy. There are his allies, the Moslem fanatics; and there is the Government which, for fear of prestige, dare not apologise. The Saint's allies are not of his own sort. Shaukat Ali is his stable companion, and Shaukat Ali, once a cricketer and now a fanatic, stands seven feet high and five feet broad, in a great green cloak, and a high, white astrakhan cap. Shaukat Ali is a likeable, big, bluff hearty man, when you meet him; but his ideas of the virtues of passive resistance are hardly skin deep. He works up the Moslem "'Ulemas" and "Peers" and procures "fetwas," and gets the whole of religious fanaticism boiling. He calls the mixed crowd "brothers," but the only brothers he recognises are brothers in faith. The Sultan of Rampur (his native State) has taken from him his family, his goods, and home. He has lost all except his sixteenth-century faith. . . . . A revision of the Sevres Treaty will hardly appease Shaukat Ali. For him the British are kafirs for whom there is no place in India."

Col. Wedgwood has a perfect right to his political opinions, and we have no right to complain if those opinions have always been a little hostile to Islam. "I hate all religions," we have heard him say more than once; and from the above it is clear that he regards a man who believes in his religion and practises its precepts as a fanatic and a dangerous anachronism. It seems possible to us that if it had not been for his inborn prejudice against religion, which he has cherished rather than sought to overcome, he might have reached a better understanding of the questions and the men he found confronting him in India. But that is a mere impertinent conjecture on our part. What we object to in his statement in "The Nation" is of a more positive nature. He has absolutely misrepresented Shaukat Ali and the Muslims generally, whose ideas of "passive resistance" (he means non-violent Non-Co-operation) are considerably more than skin-deep. How can they be otherwise when the policy of "non-violent Non-Co operation" is a Muslim policy directly drawn from the Coran? It is absolutely false to depict Shaukat Ali and his brother as stirring up fanaticism with a view to future violent action against the British in India, as Col. Wedgwood does in the course of this article. Shaukat Ali has been organising the agitation which already existed among Indian Muslims and holding it within peaceful bounds. But for his efforts there would have been a terrible outcrop of acts of violence, whereas now the acts of violence committed by Muslims against Britishers could be numbered upon the fingers of one hand. This we have seen with our own eyes, and Col. Wedgwood must have seen it if he had not let himself be blinded by his anti-Muslim prejudice.

As for his assertion that, fo Shaukat Ali, the British ar Kafirs for whom there is no place in India, the present writer can find no excuse for it, having himself been present at a meeting in Bombay, where Shaukat Ali, with touching eloquence, explained to Col. Wedgwood the passionate loyalty which he and Indian Muslims generally once felt for the British Raj, and how their sentiments had been estranged by unjust treatment. He made it perfectly clear that there was no hostility in Muslim minds for Englishmen as such, but only for the British Government, which had shown itself to be a cruel enemy of Islam; and the applause of the vast Muslim audience showed that they agreed with every word their spokesman uttered. "But an Englishman who disapproves the action of the British Government, is still our brother," said Shaukat Ali in conclusion, and he held out his hand to Col. Wedgwood, who grasped it with apparent fervour. After that we altogether fail to understand how Col. Wedgwood can write that Shaukat Ali considers all the British as kafirs. A kafir is an active and malevolent opponent of Islam; and race or creed has nothing to do with it in the opinion of Shaukat Ali or of any other Muslim. Col. Wedgwood's statement seems calculated to invite the bureaucracy to take repressive measures against Muslim leaders, measures which are pretty certain to provoke violence and eventually to plunge India into anarchy.

RESOLUTE PROTECTION

Among ex-belligerents, defeated and victorious, India is perhaps the one country in which Government are consistently blundering with regard to trade and financial policy. The strong credit position of the country at the end of the war has been threatened by suicidal mismanagement. From June last, by a series of blunders, the trade-balance has been turned against India; her sterling resources have been dissipated to the profit of speculators; her claims on the British Treasury have been written down by a stroke of the pen which, while helping importers and remitters of money, has paralysed the export-trade of the country. In November the balance of trade was again adverse by thirteen crores and we doubt if the operations of the busy season would decisively help in restoring the lost position. The legalised ratio of the rupee and the sovereign stands as a piece of freakish imposture which has no relation to the actual quotations of the rupee in the market. The so-called savings on account of "Home" charges were admitted by Mr. Hailey himself to be a tax on the pockets of the people. On the top of this delirious imbroglio and while dearth is appearing as the next menace of the poor, the Government have relaxed the embargo on wheat and released the food-crop of Burma for free exportation abroad. What step have they taken to consolidate the trade-position of India? None. In the light of so much ineptitude and unconcern, it may be useful to refer to the resolute policy adopted by Britain for the protection of weak industries. The enactment for the protection of British dyestuffs is not going to be a solitary measure. When a few members of Parliament grumbled at the special treatment offered to the dye-industry, Sir Robert Horne, who piloted the bill, conceded "that there were other industries which deserved to be dealt with at the earliest possible moment" and said that "the only reason why they were not dealt with now was lack of time during the present session." But he gave the categorical assurance that they would be dealt with at the earliest possible moment next session. The case for the dye-industry is identical with the claims that might be enforced on behalf of infant Indian industries by a patriotic national Government. The Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Bill, prohibits, except under licence, the entry of synthetic organic dyes, colours and the intermediates of organic dyes. At the outbreak of the war, Britain was importing £2,000,000 worth of dyes, mainly of German manufacture. Immediately after the war, an organisation, called the British Dyes Ltd., was started with a capital of £4,000,000 of which Government subscribed nearly a half. They did not prate of self-help and the abstract evils of state-subsidies which are the themes of counsel in India. But that was for a war-purpose. The present statute is for the protection of a peace-time development against foreign competition, and it is made to help the progress of an industry hitherto unprotected. Before the war Britain produced 2,000 tons of dyes; in 1918, no less than 17,500 tons; in 1919, about 20,000 tons. The figures show that the industry was not exactly languishing, though to lend fervour to the enactment, Sir Robert Horne dilated on the vital necessities of national existence and the risk of British industry being "wiped out" in the face of competition. True, the importation of German produce rose from 500 tons monthly to 1,400 tons, but the point to be noted is that, at the prospect of free trade competition, the British Government briskly put a wall for the better flourishing of a home-industry Words were strained in Parliament by consenting Liberals to hold that the forcible exclusion of foreign manufactures did not constitute protection; but it is about as silly as the official apologists of the Government of India asserting that the rebate on the export of hides and skins did not constitute preference. Impenitent Free Traders spoke of monopoly and the oppression of consumers but the plea was brushed aside as the interruption of a short-lived evil.

Nor is the conduct of Britain singular. The United States too are putting up a tariff wall for fostering the dye-industry. They are introducing a measure of prohibition under which import-licence are allowed with a tariff-levy amounting to 30 per cent. of the *ad valorem* duty on finished dye-stuffs together with a specific duty of 5 cents. per pound. The measure is less drastic than that adopted by the British Parliament which bids for total exclusion of foreign manufactures as the normal policy, to be relieved, of course, at the discretion of a licensing committee. And as we have shown, the measure is not a spasm of heresy, but the outcome of a definite policy to be applied in the case of other weak industries needing protection. England never showed any fanatical adherence to Free Trade when she had industries to nourish and develop. When the East India Company carried out its nefarious campaign against the woven goods of India, Britain manipulated the tariffs in India and at "Home" to destroy the craft, to develop "Home" manufactures and to secure an Indian market. The hand-made textile goods of India were prevented from entry into Britain by prohibitive tariffs, and in the tradition of mutilated hands for diverting the occupation of weavers, the field was unscrupulously secured and maintained ever afterwards. The excise duty on our cotton goods was put because it apparently offended Free Trade purists who professed abhorrence of Protection and shed tears over the consumer in India. The fact is Britain did protect her industries when it suited her and boasted of brotherhood and free commercial intercourse after accomplishing her pre-eminence. Some take pride in it as the "elasticity" of British policy. Now circumstances have recurred and Free Trade Britain shows how "elastic" policy can be in times of need. Mr. Montagu who, we assume, shares the collective responsibility of the Cabinet in these measures of Protection, would probably throw up his hands in horror at any adaptation of them to India. It would collide with formal political doctrine and "elasticity" invariably reacts to the detriment of India.

With these illustrations of resolute Protection in Britain, let us have an end of the sickening talk of Free Trade as the life-breath of British fiscal policy. We want, for a time at least, to regulate our fiscal policy in accordance with Indian needs. Moderates used to lather up a certain paragraph in the Joint Commit tee's Report which, according to them, purported to give India fiscal autonomy, in that indirect British way which, we were told, precluded statutory mention. From the begining we criticised it as unsatisfactory. A number of things said by the Joint Committee have been forgotten and violated, and we wonder if in the sphere of trade-policy, the registration of an opinion would determine our future. The question now is simple. All Governments—patriotic Governments—are busy with the consolidation of their trade interests, while we have been sliding on the inclined plane, at a precipitate rate. Britain has thrown aside her convenient fetish of Free Trade at the sight of foreign competition. The Dominions are free to regulate their tariffs and do regulate them in their own interests and at their own pleasure. After that unfortunate affair of tea in the Boston Bay, the privilege has not been seriously contested. Now what is the plight of India? Is she under the New Era, in any manner, better placed for the prosecution of a national fiscal policy favourable to her self? We are told that in the provinces "Industries" have been "transferred." In the counties of England too, there are many things "transferred"; but a common British policy is the basis of effective action. There are cotton mills in the United Provinces, in Bombay and Central Provinces, but no herculean labour by any minister can bring about a uniformity of protection or policy, by himself gnawing at his provincial portfolio. Unless we are free to develop an All-India policy or, in other words, till we specifically attain fiscal autonomy, we shall merely watch in impotence the timely adjustments of policy by nations whose reputed bigotry in fiscal matters is proved to be a myth.

A MUNICIPAL SCANDAL.

We published the other day an account by the Secretary of the Poor Relief and Emergency Corps, drawing attention to the extremely insanitary condition of the scores of jowli huts, which have been allowed to be erected on the ground adjoining Gloria Church, Byculla. With a view to convince ourselves that the nuisance and the danger, complained of, were not exaggerated, a representative of this journal paid a visit to the huts on Saturday last and what he saw was more shocking than any newspaper description could make it appear. The huts are inhabited by a very poor class of people who eke out their miserable existence by preparing popped rice. The huts are, in fact, little more than ovens for the preparation of this stem and the livelong day a dense volume of smoke is to be seen rising from these huts and being blown towards the Church, the church school, the nurses' quarters of Dr. Masina's Hospital and an adjoining bungalow, which surround the huts on three sides. While the huts themselves are dirty in the extreme and full of smoke, the surroundings are indescribably filthy. There are no gutters at all and filth and kutchra are thrown in all directions. The only source of water supply to all these huts, inhabited by about four to five hundred people, is a solitary well, about 2 feet square, with no parapet and no drain to prevent filthy water trickling again into the well. Not six feet distant from it is a big pond full of the dirtiest water which must surely be feeding the well perennially! We shudder to imagine what the condition of things would be in these huts and the adjoining ground during the rainy season. All over the ground are dumps of rotten husk and grain and broken bottles, emitting unhealthy odours, while in another direction facing the Church is a huge pile of casks and planks which is an eye-sore beside the church. The rich landlord who has allowed the huts to be set up appears to be enjoying a strange immunity; for, otherwise, we cannot imagine that any persons entrusted with the task of safeguarding the health of the citizens would have tolerated for a single moment the scandalous conditions that exist there. In the interests of the wretched inmates of these ovens—they are nothing else—more than that of any residents in the neighbourhood, either the huts should be at once removed or proper sanitary arrangements should be made for their benefit.

Notes of the Day

The Late Mr. Mudholkar.

The Central Provinces, never rich in the possession of men devoted to the service of the public, have suffered a great loss by the death of Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar. The Rao Bahadur was one of the oldest members of the Congress from which he seceded along with other Moderate leaders. His work as a veteran Congressman was characterised by earnest devotion and painstaking diligence rather than by brilliance. But the services he rendered, as secretary of the All-India Industrial Conference, to the cause of industrial development, through weary years of bureaucratic ineptitude and indifference and public apathy, cannot be forgotten by his countrymen.

Trade Unions.

Col. Wedgwood's remarks on the urgent need of legalising Trade Unions in this country ought to make the employers of labour and officialdom here and there, who are fighting shy of such Unions, pause in their campaign of hostility towards the movement. If every Trade Union leader and every member of the Executive Committee of the Trade Union is liable at any time to be sued for damages to the employers by reason of the formation and action in that Trade Union, then, as the Colonel truly said, every Union in India would be compelled to become a secret, instead of an open, Union. The Colonel has pointed out how sixty years ago the position of Trade Unions in England was exactly the same as it is now in this country Union leaders could not speak openly to their men and so they resorted to violence and coercion. A series of murders of "black-legs" took place in Sheffield, which at last roused the Government to the need of legalising the Unions. "Now, I warn the Government of this country and the new Government of Madras," said Col. Wedgwood, "unless they legalise Trade Unions in India as in England you will, inevitably have the same results here as in England. Here too you will get terrorism and assassination and any decent man who loves his country must try to avoid that inevitable calamity." The recent judgment of the local High Court in the case of Mr. Wadia has revealed the dangers to which the Trade Union movement in this country is exposed in the absence of a proper legal status. It should be the endeavour of all friends of Labour and of Labour leaders themselves to secure for these Unions by legislation the position which is their right.

Forced Labour.

Though the authorities generally admit the evils of the system of "Rasad" and "Begar"—forced supplies and forced labour for the benefit of officers on tour—they are not taking any vigorous steps to put down the evils. A contemporary reports the strange doings of some officials in Muttra District. It appears that on the refusal of the shopkeepers of one of the towns, where the Commissioner was camping, to render "Rasad," i.e., to go to the camp and sell commodities at rates fixed by the underlings of officialdom, the Tahsildar, with a posse of constables, some of them armed, arrived on the spot and threatened the shopkeepers and told them that if they did not proceed as ordered they would be fined and punished. The bazaar, we are told, is paraded and people are not allowed to move freely and there is, in consequence, a good deal of panic in the town. Such are the facts reported. Is it any wonder, in the face of petty tyranny like this, that "the masses" of this country should be estranged from their "rulers"? It is no use for high officials to pretend that they are unaware of the tyranny practised by their subordinates. Aware as they are of the existence of the systems of forced labour and forced supplies they ought to make it a point to enquire whence their daily supplies come and whether all the supplies and service rendered are paid for at market rates.

Official Meanness.

The report of the Postal and Telegraph Departments of the Government of India for 1919-20 shows that the year was one of exceptional progress. The net surplus of the year amounted to over seventy-three and a half lakhs of rupees as compared with 38 lakhs for the previous year. And yet, in spite of the extraordinary prosperity, the Departments are chary of conceding to their employees in Bombay a small increase in their wages, which would not have cost the Departments more than a few lakhs. They have by their obstinacy and false sense of prestige not only endangered the careers of nearly two thousand hardworking employees, but have inconvenienced and put to loss the public of Bombay and the mofussil to an extent which no responsible administration in any civilised country would have dared to do. Though nearly four months have passed since the Departments in Bombay were thrown out of gear by the strike, the public are no nearer the restoration of the *status quo* than they were at the beginning of the trouble. By the way would any member of the Council of Assembly try to ascertain how many lakhs have been squandered by the Departments in breaking the strike?

THE GERMAN ARMY.

ITS PRESEST STRENGTH AFTER REDUCTION.

"GERMANY HAS FULFILLED ALL TREATY CONDITIONS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 0-30 p.m. Jan. 17.

A Berlin message states that Gossler Minister of Defence, declares that Germany has now fulfilled all conditions of the Treaty with regard to the reduction of the army, which consists now of only 86,000 men and 4,000 officers. As a result of the surrender of tonnage as compensation for the Scapa Flow sinking, Germany has ac-

die College: Shadashiv Madanji
Lalitashanker Bhalchandra Bhat:

Referring to the reported massing of Polish troops on the border of Upper Silesia, the Minister says there are 140,000 regular troops and 50,000 irregulars. The situation is serious as troops allowed to Germany are insufficient to deal with the Poles.

U. S. REGULAR ARMY.

PERMANENT STRENGTH VOTED TO BE 150,000

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 0.30 p.m. Jan. 17.

A Washington message states that the Senate has voted that the permanent strength of the regular army shall be a hundred and fifty thousand.

THE BIG SHIP POLICY.

POSSIBILITY OF ITS DISCONTINUANCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 0.30 p.m. Jan. 17.

The "Daily Chronicle's" parliamentary correspondent says there is reason to believe that the sub-committee of the Council of the Imperial Defence, which is considering the desirability of building big battleships, will decide against the continuation of the big ship policy. The preponderating effect of the evidence adduced points to this in a definite practical way. It is probable that the decision will be based on the ruinous cost of big ships and attendant warcraft and aircraft, also of building sufficient dock and harbour accommodation which would nullify the endeavours to reduce the war debt.

REMEDIES FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

SCHEME OF THE FINANCIAL 'TIMES.'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 6 p.m., Jan. 17.

Creation of a chain of Imperial banks on the lines of the United States' Federal Bank system and the adoption of silver at a fixed ratio to gold for international payments are the principal remedies in the scheme given prominence to by the "Financial Times" as more likely to remedy the foreign exchanges than any other.

EFFORTS FOR REDUCTION OF BANK RATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Jan. 17.

Financial circles are making strenuous efforts to secure reduction of bank-rate to six per cent., laying stress on the fact that eight Scottish banks hold deposits to the extent of 273 millions, much of which would be attracted to commerce by reduction. On the other hand, shipping companies are awaiting a favourable opportunity to place large subscription loans on the market.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

MR. CHURCHILL ALMOST CERTAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. Midnight Jan. 17.

The Sunday papers regards Mr. Churchill as almost certain to go to the Colonial Office, to which a new Middle Eastern Department including Egypt Palestine and Mesopotamia is likely to be attached.

THURSTON'S HALL BILLIARDS

FINAL SCORE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. Midnight Jan. 17.

The final score in the billiards match at Thurston's Hall was:—

Smith 16,000; Inman 14,149. The match was most interesting throughout, as Inman, did not contest the last championship. Extra sessions was necessary owing to the players early in the week falling behind on points through excess of caution.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN CORK.

FIRING DURING AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. Midnight Jan. 17.

There was serious rioting in Cork last night, following an attack upon two policemen coming from a football match, both of whom were wounded. Armed police in motor lorries proceeded to clear the streets. Firing continued during the afternoon and night. There were a few other casualties, including a customs officer who was shot dead and two women and four civilians, who were wounded.

O'CALLAGHAN SQUABBLE.

Chaglay; BANK RATES.
Rangnath Bank of Bombay 7 per cent

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. Midnight Jan. 17.

A Washington message states that the squabble with regard to Mr O'Callaghana has been temporarily settled by the Labour Department, permitting him to come ashore and reship as a seaman for abroad. This step apparently stays the execution of the State Departments deportation order, which still stands.

OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

OFFICIAL REVIEW OF WEEK ENDED JAN. 10

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 7 a.m. Jan. 17.

According to an official review of the week ended January 10th. There were eighty-nine outrages in Ireland, being a slight increase over the previous week. The feature was the number of raids on the rate collectors' officers from which 8962 sterling was stolen. There were twelve attacks upon the crown forces, two members of which were killed and twenty wounded. The internment orders now total 1,298.

ILFORD IN DARKNESS.

ELECTRICIANS STRIKE DUE TO REJECTION OF WAGES-CLAIMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 0.30 p.m. Jan. 17.

There were extraordinary scenes at Ilford, last night, which was in darkness in consequence of the strike of municipal electricians owing to the Urban Council's rejection of wages-claims. Ilford was in candle-light. The strike originated in the blackgoated, technical, and electrical staff. Electricians, dustmen; sweepers and others joined in, in sympathy. The electric tram.service is suspended. Five thousand factory people are idle.

GREEKS' "VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE."

IMPORTANT KEMALIST CENTRE ABOUT TO FALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 0-30 p.m. Jan. 17.

Constantinople.—It is understood that the Greek offensive is developing on a vast scale. It is expected that the Greeks are about to occupy Eskissesr an important Kemalist centre and railhead for Angora. The Nationalists are displaying great activity in sending reinforcements thither. It is reported that Mustapha Kemal has gone to the front. Meanwhile, the operations have created deep impression in all circles, but the newspapers do not offer any comment.

DISARMAMENT.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO CONVENE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. Midnight Jan. 17.

A Washington message states that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives has approved the joint resolution, requesting President Wilson to convene an international conference to discuss disarmament.

CABLE ITEMS.

A Perth message states that the railway strike is now settled.

A Washington message states that Sir Auckland Geddes has left for London.

Messrs. Coats, cotton-spinners, are putting several thousand female workers on short time to accumulated stocks.

A number of armed men, stated to be Sinn Feiners, created a disturbance at Wandsworth, at one o'clock this morning. Several shots were fired. One arrest was made.

An Irishman, named Kenny, was remanded for a week at the Battersea Police Court to-day, charged with others who have not been arrested for shooting with intent to murder two constables, and attempting to set fire to oil-barrels at the Vacuum Oil Company's premises at Wandsworth.

EAST AFRICAN LETTER.

SEGREGATION AND NON-COOPERATION.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

EAST AFRICA Dec 25,

The Situation in East Africa is everyday growing worse. Dark clouds are gathering on its horizon and it is difficult to say when the storm will burst. The Congress of the Indian Community whose position in all parts of British East Africa is becoming more and more humiliating everyday on account of the unjust and unreasonable administration has given a warning, nay, it is a challenge that if the present policy of [illegible] not revoked and

(From our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA. Jan. 17.

Kenya, Uganda, and the territories of Zanzibar and Tanganiyaka they will have to resort to the policy of Non-Cooperation with Government. The events that are happening forebode a crisis because race hatred is increasing and attempts are made to inflict more and more humiliations on Indians to whom this Colony belongs by right, because it is they who have made it what it is to-day. Col. Amery's statement in the House of Commons that the segregation policy is under reconsideration has not given any hope to the Indian community here of a fair settlement about segregation, because segregation in practice is already existent. In European quarters at Mombasa and Nairobi Indians may own lands and houses, but are not allowed to live there and at present a few Indians at Nairobi who live in European quarters are allowed to stay there on sufference only. The segregation of Indians to marshy and insanitary places is an intolerable shame and it is leading the Indian community to desperation. The two communities, European and Indian, are on the parting of the ways. The rift now created will seldom be repaired.

Government of India Despatch.

I learn from very reliable sources that the Government of India in its despatch based on Sir Benjamin's report has raised an emphatic protests not only against the policy of segregation, but has also suggested more liberal franchise and better treatment of the Indian Community in East Africa. It is to be seen how far the Government of India are able to affect the decisions of the Colonial Office, which is under the sinister influences of Lord Milner, but it is certain that if the Colonial Office will persist in maintaining its present crooked policy and allow the local bureaucrats full power to harass the Indian community in East Africa at their pleasure Indians are determined to resist it with all possible means. They are in no mood to tolerate any nonsense from the white settlers who are the real dictators to the Administration, Every body is anxious to avert the crisis but if it comes Indians are prepared to face it with courage and hope.

Mr. Jeewanjee Interviewed

The other day I met Mr. Jeevanjee, President of the third Congress held at Mombasa in the beginning of this month. and he assured me that the people were now earnest in their determination to fight their grievances to the end. He spoke with great feeling and fervour about the innumerable sufferings of Indians in East Africa and said that the present policy of the Government was aimed at making the existence of Indians in East Africa impossible. He asked "By what right do Europeans claim preferential treatment in the Colony? He vividly recalled how he had built The Uganda Railway with Indian Labour and emphatically said the Colony belonged to Indians and if the Europeans could not live with them on a footing of equality it is better they went elsewhere or return to their country to burn life's candle in their sweet home. He said that he had never seen such a Congress as that held at Mombasa when grim determination was written on every face to carry the struggle to the end and where all sorts of people, businessmen, clerks labourers belonging to different creeds and communities spoke with one united voice that there was no other remedy left, but non-Cooperation to make their position in East Africa self-respecting. Mr. Jeevanjee asserted that the Arabs and natives of the land were in full sympathy with the cause of the Indian community in East Africa.

Determination.

I also interviewed Mr. Abdul Rasul Allidina Visram, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and on being asked as to what he thought, of the Mombasa Congress resolution on Non-Cooperation, he said:—

"I am much pleased to see the Congress a unique success, this time. The resolution it has passed on the whole administrative policy of the Kenya Colony with reference to Indians is quite eloquent and gives in my opinion an ample scope to the Government to reconsider its attitude. The word Non-Cooperation used therein is neither a threat nor a bluff, Mombasa has already adopted its first stage and there is no wonder if the Government remaining unbending the extraordinary session meets and decides its stages of operation in collaboration with the veteran leaders from India.

The Mombasa Congress has created a sentiment in the rich as well as the poor, which cannot be overlooked. It is this that will are at once at purpose and prepared to [illegible] to any mandate that is passed by the Congress. The spirit of moderation and [illegible]eness in the very important debates

(Continued on next page.)

BOYCOTT COLLEGES.

ENGAGE IN SERVICE OF MOTHERLAND.

LALAJI'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 16.

In the course of a signed article in the "Bande Mataram," Lala Lajpat Rai appeals to students over 16 years of age to boycott University examinations and leave the colleges. and engage themselves in the service of the country for one year, provided they feel that the call of the country demands their service and they ought not to continue their studies in the colleges [illegible] standoff-half, dropped a beautiful goal [illegible] Charles I.—Major Renshaw. Two Cavaliers—Mr C H Hardcastle, Capt [illegible] patriotism and freedom they were being enslaved and degraded.

BENGAL STUDENTS' NON-COOPERATION.

A CALL TO THE MOFUSSILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. Jan. 17.

A number of students Non-Cooperation meetings were held yesterday in different squares of Calcutta, followed by a mass meeting in the evening at Mirzapore Park, attended by about 15,000 students, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad presiding.

Resolutio snwere adopted urging moffusil students to come out of the schools and colleges not to deposit examination fees and contribute to help the movement. Messrs. C. R.. Das, Bepin Chandra Pal and the Rev. Herbert Anderson were present at the meeting.

N. C. O. IN PUNCH MAHALS.

PLEADERS SUSPEND PRACTICE.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Non-Cooperation is gaining firm ground in Panch Mahals. A meeting of the district workers met at Godhra on Saturday. Mr. Indulal Yajnik addressed the meeting on Saturday evening. Srijut Vithaldas Jerajani addressed the women on Swadeshi. Principal Gidwani addressed a large public meeting at night.

The Bhil Conference will be held at Dohad on the 6th of February.

Messrs. Dalasukhbhai Lallubhai and Purushotam Das Shah, leading pleaders of the Panch Mahals have suspended their practice in obedience to the Congress resolution. Halol, Kalol and Jhalod talukas are arranging for Taluka Conferences.

REPRESSIVE LAWS

MR, SASTRI'S MOTION FOR REPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has given notice of the following resolution. to be moved in the forthcoming session of the Council of State:—"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a committee be appointed to examine the repressive laws now on the statute book and report whether all or any of them should be repealed and in cases where repeal is not desirable whether the laws in question be amended and, if so, how.

TAXI STRIKE IN CALCUTTA.

PRIVATE CAR DRIVERS TO JOIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. Jan. 17.

A meeting of the taxi-drivers on strike was held last evening, which was attended by some owners of taxis and motor lorries. Mr P. Roy Chowdhury, who presided, pointed out that the strike was not the outcome of the Non-Cooperation movement and was not started in view of the coming visit of the Duke. They wanted a nonofficial commission to enquire into their grievances.

It was then proposed that the drivers of private motor cars and lorries should stop work before tomorrow morning and some drivers of private cars present gave an undertaking that they would carry out the proposal. It was then decided to inform the absentees that they should follow suit from Tuesday morning and in case any one went against this united request, he should be approached and requested, failing which the men should lie on roads in front of the cars, but would not use force or violence.

(Continued from column 5.)

The elder Mr. T. R. Govindarajploo Iyer was an Intermediate student and the younger one of 18 years was studying in the third year. Their father is a well-to-do Brahman in the Government employment. They left Nagpur on Wednesday at 5 a.m. for Hardwar via Jubbulpore. They were the guests of the Madrasee Reading Room, Tent Lines. Their wordly possessions are a wallet each, containing one spare sturt and some dozen Tamil books. They prefer to cook their own food wherever possible and are of the orthordox type They are more religious than political. Swamy Shradhanand was glad to meet them and offered to give them any facilities. His kind offer of taking them along, was courteously refused.

They were full of spirits and were looking forward to the day when they would start their real work. They left Nagpur amidst cries of "Bande Mataram."

BHIMTHADI NOTES.

COMING DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

It is seldom that anything important happens in these mainly agricultural parts. But the decision to hold the next Poona District Political Conference here has supplied the motive for greater liveliness than is observed amongst the people. The Bhimthadi Taluka Congress Committee did their best, so to say, during the Council boycott campaign and the general interest roused thereby has been maintained with a view to secure public support to the holding of the District Conference.

TALUKA COMMITTEE AND CONGRESS CREED.

The Taluka Committee has on its rolls more than a hundred members who have subscribed to the creed of the National Congress and an effort is being made to bring the people's approval of Mahatma Gandhi's [illegible] should open the eyes of the Corporation

gesting the stipulation that accredited subscribers to the Congress Creed only can be delegates to the Conference. This will remove much of the cause of the trouble which the anti-Nationalist party had in previous years sought to create at political conferences. Number is no doubt an asset in political movements, but firm adherence to the creed is obviously far more important.

There are other points at issue also. The framing of the agenda has been in many a conference a source of much contention between the local and District Town leaders. The idea of leaving these matters in the hands of the District Congress Committee is worth making an experiment, provided the District Committee is composed of delegates from all the constituent committees or associations in proportionate numbers. This point also has been brought to the notice of District Committee and it is hoped that it will receive due attention. None need suppose from the above that the local Committee is seeking to find out a panacea for all the troubles which come in the way of a successful political conference in a Taluka Town. The local Committee are aware of their own inexperience in political movements and they are painfully alive to the most backward political condition of their constituents. They only wish to learn what they will have hereafter to teach.

GRIEVANCES OF IRRIGATORS.

The other important topic is the appointment by the Taluka Committee of the commission of experienced gentlemen to enquire into the grievances of the irrigators. These grievances have been existing for a long time and are mainly the outcome of the indifferent administration of the Nira Canal officers. This is the local view of the situation. The commission has for its chairman, Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe General Manager of the Nira Valley Sugar Co. Ltd. Mr. Sahasrabudhe's experience of the working of the canals has been varied and covers over a period of more than ten years. As Sugarcane Expert in the Bombay Agricultural Department and one of the pioneer assistants of Mr. Keatinge in the propagandist work of that Department Mr. Sahasrabudhe has on several occasions witnessed for himself how even expert opinion on agricultural points has been flouted by the Irrigation Department. As an enthusiastic cooperator he has left a record of useful work which he could do in the sympathetic company of officers like Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, ex-Engineer, Kopergaon.

POSSIBLE GROUNDS OF FRICTION.

By the way it is most painful to observe that that good undertaking between the Irrigation officers and the irrigators of Kopargaon has been perfectly destroyed since the Irrigation Office changed hands and it is no consolation to have reason to believe that the change is being sorrowfully admitted on all hands. The other members of the commission are Mr. Hanmantrao Girme a shrewd, and successful irrigator of the mali caste, Mr. M. V. Karve the General Secretary of the local Congress Committee, Mr. Appaji V. Joshi, an experienced man of the world and an extensive irrigator. Some local members are to be cooperated. The commission will begin its work in the last week of this month and the report is expected to be ready by the time the District Conference meets in March.

By the way it may be of some importance to state here that Mr. DeSouza the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Division, is now here on his annual inspection tour. Though I do not wish to appear to know what that high placed public servant has talked with an esteemed servant of the public, I have reason to believe that the Superintending Engineer is not averse to welcome an enquiry by a commission into the grievances of the irrigators I am most reluctant to disclose this official secret but the publication of this piece of news will, it is hoped, put a bridle on the mischievous attempts of inexperienced officials in the direction of scaring away irrigators from going as witnesses before the commission.

"PRACTICAL NON-COOPERATORS."

A correspondent writes to us:—

The two brothers, who had reached Nagpur on the 28th Dec., 1920, after walking about 1,500 miles for 50 days, were present in the Congress on the closing day. They occupied a prominent place on the *dais*. The report that they were taken to task by Mahatma Gandhi is incorrect. The actual words of the Mahatma were "I would have been more pleased had you been blessed with your parents sanction, write to your father a letter and show it to me." Their object now is to go to Hardwar and study vedas at Gurukul for a couple of years before undertaking village to village propaganda.

(Continued in column 4.)

AN EARNEST APPEAL

TO BRITISHERS.

Gentlemen,

At no other period in the history of British India has the situation been so grave, so gloomy, so full of serious elements, as it is to-day; and it is the pious duty of all to give their best thoughts to its early, amicable and equitable solution. Indians of all shades of opinion have expressed themselves fully and freely; whilst you have been ridiculing their warnings, or discounting their advice, or disbelieving their statements! In any case, you do not seem to study the situation very closely; nor have you tried to penetrate into the root cause of all trouble; nor have the Anglo-Indian papers fully gauged or correctly presented the present situation in the country. Will you please permit me to place it before you, with a view, that you may look at it from an Indian stand-point?

REPRESSIVE MEASURES—THE ROOT

The root cause of the present ferment in the country is the enforcement of repressive measures in the face of all public opposition. The Press Act, the Seditious Meetings Act, the Rowlatt Act, the Martial Law in the Punjab, the Martial Law brutalities, the Jallianwalla Baug Massacre, the Indemnity Act and the exoneration of O'Dwyer, Dyer & Co.—these have wounded the hearts of the people beyond all expression. And when they noticed Anglo-India raising the Dyer Fund; when they read eulogies of his brutal work in the Anglo-Indian papers when they found the Parliament forgetful of her great traditions and solemn obligations to India; their faith in the British sense of justice was crudely shaken, so much so, that men, who never bothered about politics or public life, seemed agitated and even indignant.

SAINTS ON THE SCENE.

It was during this period of suppression and repression, that saints, who had erst while kept away from politics, were so moved by the sufferings of their voiceless countrymen, that they could not withhold themselves from active public service. The first of these men has been.

THE GREAT GANDHIJI.

Since his return from South Africa, he had practically kept away from politics; and had it not been for the passing of the Black Acts, he would never have been drawn into the political arena. What has followed since then is a matter of history. But there are two points which I would like you to study. At Amritsar last year, Gandhiji is said to have threatened the subjects Committee with his resignation, if the Royal Proclamation was not gracefully acknowledged and if the Reform Act was not accepted. That was Gandhiji's attitude—an attitude of responsive co-operation with Government in December, 1919. This attitude continued, till the Turkish Treaty was thrust on the Sultan, in utter contravention of the solemn pledges given to Indian Moslems by Lord Hardinge and Mr. Lloyd George! Then followed the Dyer Debates in the Commons and the Lords and the Despatch of the Secretary of State which was like adding insult to injury! These inequities to Turkey and to the Punjab broke Gandhiji's faith in British justice; and after trying all possible means to impress and implore the Government to right these wrongs. Gandhiji found no other alternative than to start non-co-operation with the Bureaucracy. In so doing he has evaded friction and collision; he has kept off all virulence and violence; he has warded off mischief and turbulence. The more you will ponder over non-co-operation the more you will perceive its potency and its urgency and its equity., and its advisability at the present moment.

(2) *Swami Shradhanand.*—From Gandhiji, let us turn to this saintly soul. Swami Shradhanand, who had left public life and retired in his hermitage at Gurukul, Hardawar, was so moved by the bureaucratic behaviour displayed at Delhi last year, that he left his confines, and devoted himself whole-heartedly for the protection and amelioration of his countrymen from the severities of the autocratic administration!

(3) *Swami Satya Deva*:—The sufferings of the Punjab so stirred the hearts of even the saints of India, that soon after Gandhiji and Shradhanandji, there appeared on the scene Swami Satya Deva ready and willing to go round the country and work for his countrymen, rather than rest in the meditation in the bosom of the Himalayas!

MAULVIS AT THE FRONT.

Just as the Punjab wrongs are responsible for the appearance of Hindu saints in Indian politics; so the Khilafat wrongs brought the Moslem Moulvis to the front.

(4) *Maulana Abdul Bari.*—The chief amongst these is Moulana Abdul Bari, a venerable and cultured Moslem Divine, who can prove from his records, how Turkey had always been a friend of Great Britain; how he cabled to the Sultan to refrain from entering into the last war; how he was assured by Lord Hardinge of the integrity of the Holy Places; and how Mr Lloyd George and even France and Italy, assured the Moslems of India about the integrity of Constantinople, Thrace and Asia Minor. The breach of these solemn pledges gave a crude shock to Moslem India, and particularly to Bari Saheb, who had so far appeased his followers, and held them under great restraint. How could he face his following? What could he answer to their legitimate queries and demands? Is it unnatural, that he should advise his followers not to have any dealings with a bureaucracy, that has violated its pious pledges? Has not this attitude held back the Moslems from committing any violence? Has not Maulana Bari been justified in upholding Gandhiji's Non-Cooperation movement, which acts as a safety valve in this boiling and burning mood in which all Moslems are thrown?

(5) *Maulana Abdul Kadam.*—Here

(Continued on next page.)

THE FRENCH CABINET.

NOT YET FORMED DUE TO CONFLICTING CLAIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 0.30 p.m. Jan. 17.

M. Peret has not yet succeeded in forming a cabinet owing to the conflicting claims of MM. Poincare and Briand for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is possible that M. Peret will relinquish his task.

M. BRIAND CONSENTS TO FORM CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Jan. 17.

A Paris message states that M. Briand has now consented to form a Cabinet, M. Peret having abandoned the task.

THE BRIAND MINISTRY.

WILL IT MEAN HARDENING OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS GERMANY?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. Midnight Jan. 17.

While some Paris correspondents are apprehensive that advent of the Briand Ministry may mean hardening of the French attitude towards Germany and divergence between the British and French points of view, "Le Matin" declares that M. Briand has approved the policy of MM. Millerand and Leygues with regard to reparations namely, an agreement with the Allies, especially Britain with the object of definitely securing the modified demands rather than striving after larger payments or standing alone.

LULL IN AMERICAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

MR. LLOYD GEORGES' ANXIETY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Jan. 17.

It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George is anxious to profit by the lull in American political activities, to discuss outstanding problems between the two countries.

NATIONAL COLOURS FOR GERMANY.

OUTSTANDING QUESTION IN ELECTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 6 p.m., Jan. 17.

A Berlin message states that the outstanding question in the impending Prussian general election will be whether black, white and red which is favoured by the reactionaries or black, red and gold which is favoured by the Lefts, shall be the national colours. In order to prevent disturbances it is suggested that the matter should be settled by referendum.

WANDSWORTH OUTRAGE.

WERE SINN FEINERS RESPONSIBLE?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 6 p.m., Jan. 17.

A disturbance at Wandsworth was a remarkable affair A policeman at one o'clock in the morning noticed a motor car outside the premises of the Vacuum Oil Company. A number of men alighted and climbed the wall. An alarm was raised. When the police entered the grounds there was a fierce fight in darkness. Shots were fired, but there were no casualties. Twenty men are believed to be concerned in the affair, but only one was arrested. A search of the premises to-day revealed the fact that the holes had been bored in a dozen oil-barrels. The raiders had brought the bottles and the tins of petrol. Apparently a great fire plot was frustrated. Sixty thousand barrels of oil were stored in the premises covering nine acres.

A later message states that Scotland Yards confirms that the Sinn Feiners were responsible for the outrage. An official account says that three men were approaching the vacuum premises when they were challenged by a policeman, who grappled one who fired missing twice. All the three got off firing, but a man was subsequently arrested in the vicinity of the premises. He had in his possession Sinn Fein letters and a revolver. Incendiary material was found inside the premises.

FARROWS BANK.

INTERIM REPAYMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 6 p.m., Jan. 17.

The official receiver announces that the assets of the Farrows Bank which up to the present can be pledged, will enable an interim repayment to depositors at the end of the month of two shillings in a pound. The distribution is hardly likely to exceed another shilling.

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

(Continued from previous page.

another Moslem sage, that is forced out of his quiet life by the inequities of Turkish Treaty, which is, so to say, eating away their very existence.

(6) *Mian Mahomed Chotani.*—A quiet contractor, trader, and financier, who shunned public life, is pulled out from his silent work, all because he could not suffer to see the Khilafat in jeopardy, and its power and position reduced to nullity. That was Mian Mahomed Chotani. It is no use blaming Gandhiji, Mahomedally and Shaukat Ally for the Khilafat activities. For, if there was no wrong done to the Khilfat, people would never have been moved; and the Khilafat Conferences would have been simply deserted, and despised.

(7) *An Apostle in India!*—Befores the Hindu saints and Moslem Moulvis, who are prompted to leave their solitude and work for their righting of wrong done to the Punjab and the Khilafat, there is in our midst, a co-religionist of yours, Christian by culture, by character and by conduct, who has been moved to espouse the cause of India, in a manner, that bespeaks of an Apostle! See him, or read his writings, or invite him to your meetings, and you will learn in a couple of hours truths about India, which are unfortunately unknown to you, even after years of stay in this country! That is Mr. Andrews.

PARSIS' PLAIN SPEAKING.

(8) To-day, Sir Dinshaw Wacha is your favourite friend. Kindly read his appeals and his warnings to the Viceroy, when the Rowlatt Bills were about to be ushured. Please peruse his views on the Martial Law in the Punjab, and his great dissatisfaction at the Dyer Debate.

(8) *Sir Hormusjee Wadia.*—He is another Parsi Knight, whom you are willing to meet at any time. Please ask his views, or peruse the cablegrams he has sent to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State since March 1919; and you will realize, how he and his colleagues of the Deccan Sabha have condemned all the repressive measures of the Government.

(9) *Sir Dinshaw Petit.*—Once your young and enthusiastic friend, he is now your powerful critic; and he has spared no pains, nor lost any opportunity to warn you and the Government in time.

(10) *Mr. S. R. Bomanjee.*—Perhaps the most formidable Parsi critic is Mr. S. R. Bomanjee; and he has spoken out his mind fearlessly and forcefully, and kept you fully advised, as to what was coming on. Have you ever listened?

MODERATE WARNINGS.

Now take your Moderate friends—those whom you like, admire and even value. Let us take the leading men from each province.—

(11) Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea of Bengal.

(12) Mr. Shrinivas Shastri of Madras.

(13) Sir Narayan Chandavarkar of Bombay,

(14) Mr. Chintamani of United Provinces,

(15) Mr. Sinha of Bihar,

(16) Mr. Shafi of the Punjab,

(17) And Mr. Jamshed Mehta of Sindh.

Have they not, one and all, condemned all the Repressive measures? Have they not protested against the reactionary policy of Lord Chelmsford? Have they not warned the Government of the danger of flouting public opinion? Have they not prayed and pressed for the righting of the wrongs done to the Punjab and to the Moslems of India? So *viewed from all points*, whether as Hindu saints, or Moslem Moulvies, whether as true Christians, or patriotic Parsis, whether as Moderates or Besantines, whether as Nationalists or Cooperationists, this much is clear and certain:—

(1) That the root cause of the present situation is the repressive policy of the Government pursued particularly since February, 1919.

(2) That the situation has grown worse by the iniquitous Turkish Treaty and by shielding the perpetrators of the Punjab crime.

(3) That further repression will make matters worse.

(4) And that the best way of reconciling the people is to repeal the Repressive Acts, to right the wrongs of the Punjab and the Khilafat, and to give a definite guarantee for the Home Rule for India, and to raise a Territorial Army for India's defence. Thus India is united in these demands, though partly divided in the methods of achieving them. Pray do not halt to see a further division; for further delay may widen the breach, which may later on become unbridgable! The Great Gandhiji has proposed a joint conference of Britishers and Indians. Col. Wedgwood has endorsed this proposal. Will you wait and watch? Will you let go this opportunity? Will it be wise or right? Pray, stir up. Move yourself. Move your bureaucratic brothers. Meet our leaders in Conference. And true to yourself, true to your State, true to your Sovereign, be true to the land where you have lived and flourished. Amen!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

P.S.—For years has Mrs. Besant knocked at the bureaucratic door and pleaded for equity and sanity. But alas, you never gave her a sympathetic hearing; nay, good many of you ridiculed her and her disinterested efforts all the while.

B. F. B.

COMMISSION OF EMIGRATION.

PERSONNEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 6 p.m., Jan 17.

A meeting of the International Commission on Emigration, which will report to the International Labour Conference, will be held at Geneva in April with Lord Cave as chairman. Membership will be allocated by the International Labour Conference at Washington and will include the Government employers' and workers' representatives distributed among various countries belonging to the League.

VICTORIA GARDENS

(Continued from page 5.)

regard to its botanical and zoological collections was due to climate and unsuitability of the land at Parel. As to the question of getting an expert gardener they had in the past tried to get one from England, but had failed as the salary they offered was not sufficiently tempting. He suggested the removal of the botanical section of the Gardens to some more suitable place, otherwise he thought they would not succeed in their object.

PRIDE OF THE CITY.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner, said the various deficiencies from which the Gardens suffered were due to climate and situation. These were such that certain flowers would not grow there, which was a fact which could be easily demonstrated. If they got a La France rose from Poona and tried to grow it in the Victoria Gardens it would bloom indifferently during the first year, but would not bloom at all the next year and would die in the third year. They might get experts from England or America or Japan or even Kamatschatka and let them try to grow the best rose in the Victoria Gardens, but it would not grow. He quite agreed with the suggestion to bring out an expert, but he asked the Corporation to make up their mind as to what their aim was. Did they wish to have small and good botanical and zoological collections in the Victoria Gardens which the climate would allow or did they wish the Gardens to be as they were at present, a place large enough for the surrounding population to take advantage of and be a source of perpetual enjoyment? The space—about 30 acres—occupied by the Victoria Gardens was inadequate, that occupied by the Kew Garden being three square miles in size. As to inspections, Mr. Masani, Deputy Municipal Commissioner, went to the Gardens once a week and very often twice or thrice a week.

Continuing, the Commissioner said there were some things in the Victoria Gardens of which the city might be proud. For instance the lions' cages and the tigers' cages were such as they would not find any part of the world—certainly not the tigers' cage. This was absolutely unique It probably occupied as much land as the domicile of anybody in that hall or even of any of their merchant princes. Many people who came from different parts of the world and saw these cages, congratulated him on them and said they had never seen such cages anywhere.

SENSIBLE ARTICLE.

Proceeding, the Commissioner said the article in "The Chronicle" was a nice and sensible article. He did not object to the criticism at all. But there they came to the point:—Were they going to make the Victoria Gardens merely a collection of botanical curiosities? Was that the object? He did not think it was, and he thought the Corporation's object was to have a pleasant garden containing a small collection of animals and plants suitable to the climate and to make it attractive in every possible way to the surrounding population which demanded open space. If they wanted to get a good botanical collection he would say the best thing was to transfer the Victoria Gardens to some such place as Muhim or near a storm water area, but somewhat distant from the sea. But then there would be some suggestions that houses should be built on the Victoria Gardens site in that case, but he hoped no such suggestion would be brought forward. As to the elephant, mentioned by Dr. Nariman, she was a very dear old lady who had been there for twenty-seven years. She had had a very bad ulcer in her front toes and the finest expert advice had been and was still being called in.

The proposition was carried.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

The following proposition moved by Mr. B. N. Gamadia, was carried:—

"That the President be requested to approach Government with a request that they will be pleased to favour the Corporation with a copy of the plan of the scheme for the Reclamation of Back Bay showing thereon the portion of the Back Bay intended to be reclaimed and how it is intended to be laid out after the Reclamation is completed with the roads, streets, open spaces, recreation grounds, public parks, sites reserved for Government purposes, and building sites intended to be offered to the public for residential quarters marked thereon."

SALARIES OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

The following proposition, which was moved by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, was also carried:—

"That the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 4621, dated the 13th August, 1920, regarding the revision of salaries of the Municipal employees, be requested to consider and report separately on the following subject.

The desirability of approaching Government with a request that they will be so good as to undertake legislation for amending at an early date Sections 57, 58, 74 and 77 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, so as to admit of the monthly salaries of the Officers mentioned in the sections being enhanced and fixed as under:

(1) The Municipal Commissioner shall receive such monthly salary, not less than Rs. 2,000 and not exceeding Rs. 2,500, as the Corporation shall from time to time determine, for the first three years, not exceeding Rs. 3,000 for the next three years, and not exceeding Rs. 3,500 for the third triennial period and thereafter not exceeding Rs. 4,000 at the discretion of the Corporation.

(2) The Deputy Municipal Commissioner shall receive such monthly salary, as the Corporation shall from time to time determine, not less than Rs. 1,200 and not exceeding Rs. 1,500 for the first five years and thereafter any amount not exceeding Rs. 2,000 at the discretion of the Corporation.

(3) The Municipal Executive Engineer, the Municipal Executive Health Officer and the Municipal Hydraulic Engineer shall receive the same monthly salaries, as are prescribed in the Act, for the first two renewable terms of five years and thereafter up to Rs. 500 more at the discretion of the Corporation.

(4) The Municipal Secretary shall receive the same monthly salary, as is enjoined in the Act, and thereafter, after approved service of not less than 15 years, up to Rs. 500 more at the discretion of the Corporation.

That wherever the words 'at the discretion of the Corporation' stand in this Resolution, they mean it to be by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the Councillors present at the meeting and voting on the question."

The Corporation adjourned till Monday, 24th inst.

THE ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL

ADMISSION TO VISITORS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)
DELHI, Jan. 17.

The Legislative Deptt, in the course of a circular letter to all members of the Legislative Assembly and Council of State deta ls the rules regulating admission to visitors, Press and omcial galleries. These instructions apply to the Council of State. only when the councils sits in the Assembly Chamber and not in Metcalfe House, where accommodation for visitors is little. The following, are the rules:—

There will be two galleries; a ladies' gallery, which will be reserved for the exclusive use of ladies and a visitors' galley. Admission to the galleries will be by an order of the Secretary Legislative Deptt application for orders of admission should be made through a member of the Assembly to the Registrar Legislative Deptt at least 2 days' before the meeting and the order, if made, shall be sent to such member. All applications received within the prescribed time will, if space permits, be complied with; thereafter the applications will be complied with in the order of their receipt up to the capacity of the gallery. If the number of the visitors for whom the orders have been applied for exceeds the number of the available seats the issue of orders will be decided by ballot. The orders of admission to the visitors' gallery will be issued for a single meeting and will be available only for that meeting or any adjournment thereof. They will not be transferable, and are issued subject to the holder observing the conditions endorsed on the order.

THE PRESS.

Applicants for admission to the Press gallery must furnish evidence that they are professional journalists and accredited representatives, either of daily newsvapers of good standing or of a recognised Press or news agency. Applications for orders of admission should be made direct to the Secretary, who will, under the orders of the president, issue the necessary passes and allot seats. They should be made one month before the commencement of a session and the recipient of a pass will be entitled to the allotted seat in the gallery for the whole of the session. Applications received after the prescribed date will be held over till the next session. Issue of a pass for admission to the Press gallery will be conditional on the holder thereof giving substantial publicity to the proceedings of the assembly. Failure on the part of a representative to do so, as also any wilful misrepresentation of the proceedings of the Assembly, will be considered good ground for withdrawal of a pass.

Orders of admission will also, to a limited extent, be issued to journalists requiring temporary facilities, and applications from such persons must be supported by a certificate signed by at least three persons holding passes for the Press gallery to the effect that the applicant is a journalist of good standing in his profession. Such orders will be issued under the direction of the President and for such periods as he may decide.

THE OFFICIAL GALLERY.

The Official Gallery is reserved for the use of officials, whose presence in the Chamber is required by an officer of Government, who is a member of the Assembly in connection with business before the assembly. Admission to it will be on the orders of the President, obtained through the Secretary.

The President may any time suspend these orders in the case of any particular meeting and substitute, therefor any special orders, which he may deem fit.

DEATH OF SIR L. FLETCHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 7 a.m. Jan. 17.

The death is announced of Sir Lazarus Fletcher.

Sir Lazarus Fletcher was born in 1854. He was an M.A. of the Oxford University where he had a unique academic career, and where he afterwards served in different capacities by virtue of his versatile talent. He had published some scientific books and written many papers, including an article on metteorites in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. His deep knowledge of natural sciences and prolific foreign contributions had gained for him an international fame. He was Vice-President of the Royal Society for two years and Director of the Natural History Depts. of the British Museum from 1909 to 1919. He was created a Knight int 1916.

MR. JAGMOHANDAS DWARKADAS.

Mr. Jagmohandas Dwarkadas, Assistant Accountant in charge of the Loan Department of the Bombay Port Trust, who has retired from service after 35 years' service, from 3rd January current, had a distinguished record of business life.

At the meeting held on the 14th December last the Port Trustees were pleased to pass the following resolution, expressing their cordial appreciation of Mr. Jagmohandas' good service and their regret at his retirement:—

"The application of Mr. Jagmohandas Dwarkadas, Assistant Accountant, Loan Branch, for two years' combined leave from 3rd January, 1925, preparatory to retirement is sanctioned.

"The Trustees desire to express their regret at losing Mr. Jagmohandas' valuable services and to place on record their appreciation of the unfailing zeal and efficiency, with which he has conducted his responsible duties during his long and faithful service of 35½ years."

EAST AFRICA LETTER

(Continued from previous page.

at the subject-committee has throughout been very encouraging indeed.

The most striking feature of the session has been the resolution referring to the relations of Indians with the Arabs and the natives. This has cemented our relation with our fellow brethren with whom we have lived so peacefully and have built up the most unshakable fraternal tie from times immemorial. The congress by its present resolution is pledged to keep up that tie, which would decidedly give a mortal blow to the machiavelian policy of "divide and rule" between the Indians and the natives adopted by some.

I am positive that if the same spirit of the Congress is sustained, the Government is bound to bend and justice shall be done to His Majesty's Indian subjects, not only in the Kenia Colony but in all the Crown Colonies and Protectorates in the Empire, and it is evident from the attitude of this institution that it shall not cease its activities, but will work for the practical recognition of the principle of the equality of status for the Indians in the Empire. This is the pledge given to us by our august sovereigns to whom we are loyal to the backbone. If any short-sighted minister of the Crown endeavours to break it, the nation is determined to get it redeemed at all events."

Financial Crisis,

It is said sorrows never come singly but always in battalions. The Indian community here is almost in distress at this juncture. A great money crisis is looming large—, to some extent it has already begun—because of the Government's ever shifting exchange policy. The Government has fixed the exchange rate at two shillings a rupee. The rate ruling in the Indian market is, according to the latest advice near 1/5, So, on the one hand, capital is flowing out of East Africa and, on the other, no fresh capital is coming in East Africa. The result is that business is at a standstill. The public have no faith in the Government's assurance that the exchange rate is permanently fixed. Because if to-morrow there be any heavy fluctuations in the exchange rates in the money market and if the rate would go against the interest of the local planters, the Government under their pressure are sure to change the exchange rate which may prove profitable to them. And the planters have already begun to realise the financial crisis that is ahead of them and begun to ask for a change in the exchange rate. Here is the resolution of the planters of Uganda very recently passed.

They resolved: "that owing to the fact that the rupee now stands at its normal value the florin coinage should be reduced in value or withdarwn."

And it is surprising that the planters seek the co-operation of the Indian Association of Uganda in moving the Government to do what they want.

Colonel Amery showed his utter ignorance of the state of affairs in this country when in the middle of this month replying to a question in the House of Commons, he said that he was not aware that the establishment of the florin made it impossible to obtain fresh capital for development in Eastern Africa or that the present contraction of enterprise is due mainly to fixing the exchange. The stabilisation of the exchange, the prohibition of importation of the Indian rupee and the suspension of the Money Orders from India to East Africa have stopped all inflow of money in this country which has made the position of Indian business men very critical. It is time the Indian Chamber of Commerce at Bombay or the Imperial Citizenship Association moved in the matter and appealed to the Government of India to see that the Indian Community is not ruined by the exchange rate which was arbitrarily fixed at two shillings to profit the planters when the rate prevailing in the Indian market was 2/6 and 2/7.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Money Orders worth about a million rupees sent from India about two months back for the relief of Indian business men are not still paid to people in East Africa. The Postmaster-General has suspended the payment of these money orders by an arbitrary notice. Such mean attempts are being made to stop the flow of Indian capital in this country and thus sticen their business I will they succed? I think not.

S. S. "Taroba."

Some of the passengers of the S. S. Taroba a twenty-years old ship of the B. I. S. N. Company plying between India East and South Africa who arrived here last week related to me the awful conditions in which deck passengers are carried on board the ship from Bombay to Mombasa and further off. Passengers are packed like sheep in the lower and upper decks and no attention is paid to any principles of sanitation. The whole deck is made dirty by indescriminate use of water and the ship authorities pay no attention to enforce any regulations to keep the deck clean. Boarding arrangements are meagre and the food supplied is hardly fit for human consumption. The Company's authorities should see that the deck passengers are treated as human beings and not as cattle cargo.

EXPORT DUTY ON TEA.

DOOARS PLANTERS URGES REPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
GODHRA, Jan. 17.

At the first annual meeting of the Dooars Planters' Association, Mr. G. L. Haig presiding, the following resolution was carried:—

"That this meeting of Dooars Planters' Association is of opinion that the immediate repeal of export duty on tea should be strongly urged on Government. Under any circumstances an export duty on the produce of a country is recognised by all Governments as economically unsound, being virtually a tax on labour of the country, in which it is imposed and in the present critical state of tea industry retention of the export duty is an intolerably and unjustifiable burden."

LATE MR. MUDHOLKAR.

AN APPRECIATION.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Mr. R. N. Mudholkar, whose death occasioned the other day, was a great Social reformer. But more than that his claims to public recognition rests on his activities in the fields of politics and industries. To his own province of Berar, he was what Lala Harkishen Lal is to his Province. Mr. Mudholkar was a pioneer of industries and took an active part in promoting the formation of joint stock companies and other ventures to attract capital to private enterprise, and otherwise foster among the people a tendency of investment. If his activities did not shine forth, and did not during his life-time meet with any public recognition worth mention, the fault was not his. It was a pity that he was then too much in advance of his times. In the midst of his multifarious activities in those days, he found time to spare for the organisation of the Indian Industrial Conference. For several reasons the Conference was not much of a success; it was overshadowed by the Congress, in whose trail the Conference travelled annually from place to place. But it speaks much for his love of public work that for years together he carried on the not very encouraging duties of the General Secretary of the Conference and managed to issue a number of publications bearing on the industrial prospects and problems of the country.

Latterly owing to some pecuniary embarrasements caused by adverse weather in business, he was not free to devote much time to the public questions and led more or less a retired life, devoting what little time he could spare to his profession as a lawyer or to the affairs of the industrial concern with which he was interested almost until his death. If on the secession of the Moderates from the Congress, he joined the Secessionist organisation, it was not so much the result of his conscientious fall from principles as his being like many other of his well-intentioned compatriots the victim of circumstances.

HIS PRIVATE LIFE.

In private life he was very amiable and a thorough gentleman. His sincerity of purpose or patriotic motives no one who knew him intimately will even doubt. He did his duties conscientiously according to the best of his lights though occasionally he was led away by designing people in matters on which there could be no fundamental difference.

If he had sought official preference, there can be no doubt that he could have reached the highest position that was open in his day to the Indians of his Province. Preference came to his unsought and at a time when he felt he could no longer take an active share in the pursuit of his country's ideal. As a member of the Judicial Bench, he distinguished himself for the highest integrity, love of justice and sense of fairplay and had he continued in that capacity, he would have improved one of the greatest successes on the bench. On the formation of the New Council, he was nominated the first President of the C. P Council and people who knew him well looked forward, to a beneficient era of disinterested work for him in the council. By his death, the Province has lost a distinguished son and great public worker.

CREMATED AT AMROATI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AMRAOTI, Jan. 17.

The body of Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, Additional Judicial Commissioner, and first President of the C. P. Legislative Council, who died at Nagpur on Friday night was brought to Amraoti in a motor car on Saturday for cremation. About two thousand people of all sects and of all parties, including the local officers, assembled at the cremation to pay their last respects to the deceased.

SCARCITY IN C. P.

LOCAL GOVT'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, Jan. 17.

A statement by the local Government says:—

Scarcity has been declared in Mandla, Jubbulpore, Bilaspur; Drug, Amraoti, Akola and Buldana districts. A full programme of works has been prepared in the districts, in which scarcity has been declared and in others where, though it is not yet necessary to declare scarcity, it is advisable to provide a measure of employment. In the scarcity districts the number on works is 19,652. Gratuitous relief for persons unable to work has been started in Mandla and Bilaspur and is being started in other affected tracts. The number in receipt of gratuitous relief was 1,736. Allotments exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 have been sanctioned for loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts and loans are being distributed wherever necessary. Forest concession have been liberally granted. Emigration on a large scale is reported from the Chattisgarh division to the coal fields and iron works in Bengal, and there has been some immigration from the adjoining States into Jubbulpore and Bilaspur. Food stocks are sufficient everywhere, except in Mandla, where special arrangements are being made for import of food through Government agency Public health is good except for some influenza and relapsing fever. Price show small tendency to fall. Crime shows no appreciable increase.

Official & Personal.

Sir Edwin Lutyens left Government House on Friday.

The eighth session of the Indian Science Congress will be held at Calcutta from 31st January till 5th February at Dalhousie Institute and at the office of the Geological Survey of India.

BENGAL'S WONDERFUL RESPONSE.

BANGABASI AND RIPON'S TOTAL SECESSION.

500 FROM LAW AND POST GRADUATE CLASSES.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF STUDENT WITHDRAWERS.

Students of the Bangabashi and the Ripon College made their decision on Thursday and came out of their respective Colleges in answer to the call of the country. Students from other colleges also joined hands with them. In the afternoon a huge procession was formed stretching from Amherst Street to College Square where they contemplated to hold a meeting. But the gathering proved likely to be so huge that the venue of the meeting had ultimately to be changed to Mirzapur Park. By 4 o'clock a huge assemblage of students was already gathered there. Babu Srish Chandra Chatterjee was voted to the chair.

Moulvi Akram Khan addressed the students first and exhorted them to remain firm. He was followed by Moulvi Ahmed Ali who also spoke to the same effect. While he was speaking, Sj. Chittaranjan Das arrived in the meeting and the enthusiasm of the students at his appearance knew no bounds. Moulvi Ahmed Ali concluded by asking what doubt could there be about their success in their noble undertaking when Mahatma Gandhi was leading them with faith and confidence in his heart and with Chittaranjan Das and Shaukat Ali at his right hand and Motilal Nehru and Mohamed Ali at his left hand and a host of others folowing him as lieutenants. Babu Shyamsundar Chakravarty was next called upon to address the students. He said it was impossible for him to speak on such a happy occasion in any other language but Bengali. What could be a more happy news than that three thousand students of Bengal had become free on the Makar-Sankranti day, on the last date of Pous. If they could once make their minds free, freedom would be easy of acquisition like myrobalan in the hand. Many men would come forward to advise students that they were spoiling their future career on the advice of a few mad and self-seeking men. But in reality the students were doing the same thing—viz. spoiling their future career up to that time. The students had brought a new message to the country. Hence the speaker was partial to them. Dr. Brown had told the speaker that the Indians as a whole had been suffering from dementia precox, but these young men, the speaker thought were marked by want of immobility of soul. He was proud of them and he thought that men of his generation could not make this sacrifice. They should by all means give up the present Government insttitutions where the education imparted did enable them to remove their personal poverty as they did not think of their country. In their national schools they should constantly think of the good and that would be thinking of God himself. What would he say of the present system of education when a man like the Principal of the Barisal College could behave so shamefully. Many such Nrityalals would start up in Calcutta also when the self-interest of these College authorities would be touched. But the speaker expressed his confidence in Principal Girish Ch. Bose, who was a true Swadeshite. In conclusion the speaker exhorted the students to follow the advice of Chittaranjan Das as aptavakya i.e., inspired utterance for which he had ben rendered fit by his self-sacrifice.

Maulvi Wahed Hossain then made certain announcements in connection with the National College and School which had been started. He had been asked among other things whether there was sufficiet room for intending students in their institution and what was the value of their certifiates. He assured the audience that 600 students could be accommodated at once and 40 boarders could be taken immediately. He hoped a full-fledged University would be started very soon and he hoped to have Srijut Chittaranjan Das as its Vice-Chancellor.

Sriman Satyendranath, a student spoke next and said that Makar Sankranti day was the birthday of Vivekananda. Exactly on that day this year the students of the Banagbashi and Ripon College declared themselves to be free. This was no temporary excitement but was due to inspiration of the country and God. There was no necessity for further excitement. All they needed now was organisation of those who had come out of the Colleges. So a meeting would be held on Friday (to-day) in the morning in College Square from 6-7 o'clock from where they would go in different directions to persuade who were vascillating.

Sriman Hirakal Chaudhuri of Scottish Churches College spoke of his own failings in having attended College on Tuesday last though he did not go to College on Monday out of deference to the wish of Sj. Chittaranjan Das. He said young men need not be afraid of the stopping of allowance on the part of parents as it was God who fed them not their parents.

MR. PAL.

Babu Bipin Chandra Pal on rising to address the meeting was greeted with cheers. He said:—

Fifteen years inevitably work changes in the physical constitution of even the strongest of men. And I am not as strong as I was when fifteen years ago we met in another place in our thousands and declared a boycott of colleges. I know I came in personally for a good deal of abuse for that indiscretion but my argument was this. It was said against me that I was not consulting or considering the wishes and the interests of the guardians and my reply then was—if the house is on fire and if I find a number of buckets lying idle in the yard, shall it be my duty to ask whose buckets they are before taking them up to quench the fire. I do not ask whose sons you are to-day. The call has come, I believe from a Power, neither Gandhi, nor the Congress, nor any body else but from a Power from above and not behind. And I believe the Call has at last come from that Power to the youth of India to rise up in their thousands and in their tens of thousands to win Swarajya— not by the might of the sword but by the strength of their will. The fight in which we are engaged is absolutely a moral fight. It is a tug-of-war betwen the will to freedom and the will to keep in subjection. And your will to freedom will be proved, my dear beloved friends, by the strength of your determination to give up everything useless at this moment of life for this one purpose, namely to win Sawrajya. I am proud and thankful to feel that after all our silent prayers have reached the throne of the Most High. You do not know how all these months since August last as I watched the movement of our various public bodies I writhed. I was in mental agony at the sight of the indifference and listlessness at the absence of a real spiritual pulse behind this movement. I sighed for the day when fifteen years ago it was not the old men who called the youngmen out but it was the youngmen who forced the old men of Bengal (Cries of Bande Mataram) to organise the Bengal National Education. I remember how hundreds of youngmen approached the then proprietor of the Ripon College, approached him, begging him to convert his institution into a National College and this is what reminded me of that episode. Then Ripon College wanted to reconcile its patriotic aspiration with an adverse interest, because the interest represented by the proprieter of the college was an adverse interest as the lawyers say—adverse to the interest of the boys who wanted to convert it into a National College. To-day there are no adverse interests except the one interests. the one all-pervading interest, the interest of the Bureaucracy determined to keep them in subjection That is the one interest in the country to-day and those who are associated with the Bureaucracy do not stand apart they do not represent separate interests. Their interests except the one interest. Or the Executive Councillors-their interests are one whether they are members of the Council or officials of the Government. Their interest is one namely the perpetuation, or if not the perpetuation, the easy prolongation of the present servitude of the Motherland. That is the only one adverse interest. There is no other adverse interest in the country to-day and I am proud to find that our prayers have been heard and the Ripon College has shewn the way, has led the campaign of Non-violent Non-cooperation to win Swarajya. As I told to those of you who were present at Beadon Square the other day, I believe in my heart that Swarajya is within hailing distance, Swarajya in the sense that the way will be absolutely clear for our self-determination self-organisation, building up our nations institutions by our own efforts and wisdom to ultimately reach our goal, which will be attained in the course of the present year. And you have come out just in the most psychological moment.

There at Madras is the Duke of Connaught who so far as he has spoken, he has indulged only in platitudes which might be useful to us at the present moment. He has said that the present situation is such that to students—he calls them philosophers—that to philosophers in their study, merchants at their desk and ryots and Zamindars and every body and to every one the Call of the country has come—to every one the appeal has gone forth, not to stand aloof from the storm and stress of the present great critical episode in our history. That appeal, I hope, has gone to you. You cannot stand aloof now from this storm and stress of work that calls you to-day. I am proud therefore and glad that you have struck at the psychological moment. The wires have flashed the news from Calcutta to Delhi to Madras and across the seas to London and from there the news will go forth to the whole world, that the youth of India are determined to leave every other duty at this moment for fighting with non-violent weapon the fight for their National Freedom (Cries of hear, and cheers.)

"LOOK TO YOURSELF."

I understand 500 of you have come out. God bless you all. I was told in College Square that the Law Classes and the Post-Graduate Classes were coming out. I hope they will. (A voice—400 of them are coming or has come.) God bless you all. This will prove the determination and the deathless determination of the people to win their legitimate freedom This will prove the invincible will of India to freedom as opposed to the will of the Bureaucracy to keep them down and I hope you will stick.

And in this connection I want to tell you one word. Look not to man. Look not to Mahatma Gandhi. Look not to Srijut Chitta Ranjan Das, Lok not to Shyam Babu. Look not to the greatest or least of us. Look to your country. Look forward to the unborn generations that are coming after you. Think for a moment the limitation and agonising restraints and constraints which you are leaving to-day. You cannot, you do not profess your love for your country. Patriotism is not crime. To serve one's own country leads to the registration of his names in the black book of the Police and the Executive. Think of your position. You may pass your University Examinations., You may become B.As and M.As or even PH.D.s. You may take your Law Degree, but what after all even in the economic sense will all this education bring to you? How many graduates are there who can earn a decent and honourable living of even Rs. 50 a month under present circumstances in any Government Office? In England they go to the University for education for the equipment of their mind, to equip them for the battle of life and not for entering the Indian Civil Service. I have known of English parents who refused to send their children to the Universities because of the cramping influence of even the British Universities. I knew a lady, the most motherly of all the British ladies that had been my privilege to meet during my repeated and long sojourn to that country. She was, when I knew her, an Examiner of Mathematics of the Cambridge University. She had a fine boy, a fine specimen of the British race, that boy was reading in some Polytechnic school in London with my eldest boy and that boy used to come very often to my house. And she told me this when I asked her, after that boy had passed his polytechnic school examination if she was going to send him to Cambridge. She said that he will turn his hand to what he is fitted for either in the industrial or in the agricultural life of the country. And in the coming years the resources of the world will be built upon ideals like this. In the coming years if Britain is to live, it will have to live by its youthful blood turning their hands not to economic career, nor to the profession of law, nor even to the so called trade and industries but to agriculture and things like that. Back to the villages, back to the land,—is the cry in England also. We also must go back to the land. We also must go back to the pastoral, beautiful and romantic village life.

"FEAR NOT!"

You, young men fear not for the fight as long as you have a strong hand and a willing heart to do whatever is handy, what ever is necessary for your own living and for the uplift of your country. Fear not because you may not be lawyers rolling in wealth. The days of wealth are numbered. The fight is not with the multi-millionaires, the fight is not with the traders, the fight is with the man who will work with his hand and will earn his livelihood without antagonising the interest of his brother. The fight is, if you will pardon me—I do not mean it in a bad sense the fight is with Bolshevism, not in a bad sense of the word but in the best sense of the word. We are Bolshevics in this country or we were until we were invaded by this capitalistic civilisation of Europe. We tilled our own lands—we grew our own food. Our women turned the spinning wheel and we had our clothes from our own cottages.

Mr. Das—Why call it Bolshevism?

Mr. Pal continuing said I love that word because the idea for which Bolshevic has come to acquired bad odour by the lying tools of the Capitalistic organs in England and elsewhere. Now that is the ideal. Go back to your village. Revive the village community. Revive your old village industry. Do not import the spirit of capitalism from Europe. Do not run after the ideal of European capitalism. Revive your own pristine simplicity of life and then you will find that education which you have received, so far as it has polished your intelligence, so far as it has equipped your capacities, so far as it has made you hear the call of the Mother in your heart—so far that education will be of greater help to you in the period of reconstruction of your national life than it will be if you go to the Government service or enter the profession of law.

My last word is this. Look to yourself for your support. Do not depend upon and body else for fulfilling the pledge that you have taken to-day. Whether schools and colleges be organised or not, let it be the concern of those who care. But your concern is to stand by your determination—not to go back to your colleges or schools (Loud cries of hear, hear—controlled by the present alien Bureaucracy) not to go back to the University until that University becomes your own. Not to go back to your Colleges until the Colleges become your own and to go back to your studies until and unless those studies are so arranged—so formulated—so conducted and guided that they will lead you to help the upbuilding of your nation. God bless you. (Loud prolonged cheers).

Mr. Phaphulla Kumar Neogi, a student of the University For ate and Law classes said that at Nagpur he found men of other provinces twitting them and saying that Bengalees had come to Nagpur simply to frustrate national work. But now it was very fortunate that they had come to lead. He announced that some 500 students of the Post graduate and Law classes had come out. He gave it as his opinion that these Post Graduates and Law students ought to come out first because they did nothing but pass their time idly in their hostels.

MR. C. R. DAS.

Sriput Chittaranjan Das who on rising to speak was given a very hearty ovation said—I am unable to deliver any speech to-day. My heart is full and my voice is choked and I have not power and strength enough to express the feelings that are surging in my mind to-day, God has not given me power to express in language the happiness that you have given me by coming out of your Colleges. I feel it in my heart of hearts that those of you who have come out are greater than any of us here and I humbly bow to you—to the manifestation of strength that you have displayed to day. I want you to realise that,—to realise the strength in you. It is not yours—it is not human, it is the will—the Divine will of the country and the God of our being. It is the will of "Deshamatrika" that has been manifested through you. What she is I do not know but she is the Goddess of our Nation.

I now can say with head erect—blessed be thy waters, Mother Bengal, blessed be thy trees—blessed be thy sons.

I know people will call you mad. People call me mad too. But who are mad really? Are not the merchants and traders who are runing after wealth and rolling in luxury—the lawyers and their clients who spend their all and are ruined by litigation—is it not they who are really mad? Whatever people may call you—you have got to realise the truth that is in you. Do stand upon that and tick to it whatever difficulties may come or whatever sufferings may await you in the path. Dark and difficult are the ways but Divine Light will guide you. Give up all weakness of the heart. Man can do everything. Remember we are men determined to emancipate our Motherland from bondage. Should we not be able to deliver her from the shackles that bind her?

We shall rather go ignorant than be educated in those schools and colleges. We want to be educated according to our own standard of living keeping harmony with our past culture and tradition. I do not know what Bolshevism is. We want to realise what is truth—what is eternal—what is in our blood—for the salvation of our country. I want that. I do not want Bolshevism—I do not want industrialism. In short, I do not want Europeanism. I want to be a free man, and be myself again. If that is truth, depending upon that truth, fear not.

A NATIONAL COLLEGE.

Another word and I have done. I promise before you all to-day that within fifteen days utmost a month we shall have a College—a National College established, of which there is no equal here and where you will get your national education where you will learn to love your country and appreciate freedom. I want to see that edifice standing on the roadside of Goldighi pulled down brick by brick.

He concluded by saying that even the Medical Students also must come out. They would rather go, he said, without doctors than get the help of those who come out of that Institution aided by the Government.

Mr. Achyutaram of Bangabashi College said that he hailed from Andhra and they learnt all their national lessons at the feet of Bengal. When they saw that Bengal had not been doing anything they were getting disheartened. Now that Bengal was coming to herself again, he would be able to tell his fellow countrymen in Andhra that thins were all right in Bengal. Sriman Nagendranath Ghose said he was a student of Ripon College 1st year sec. B. When they were holding their meeting in the class about Non-Co-operation a professor of the College remarked that the students were going to listen to the advice of damned—. The students ought to strike for that if for nothing else.

The President in bringing the proceedings to a close said that t it had been already announced that a meeting would take place in College Square at 6 a.m. on Friday. A meeting would also be held at Mirzapur Park in the afternoon at 4-30 p.m. on the same day. He hoped that on the following day all students from the remaining colleges would come out. Medical Colleges and Engineering Colleges were not to be made exceptions in the matter. The Carmichal Medical College also should be emptied. If they could boycott the examination, the bankrupt University would come down in a day. When Post-Graduate and Law students were coming out, he felt convinced that no one would attend the convocation. The "Servant."

WITH DRAWAL FROM CITY COLLEGE.

STUDENTS' LETTER TO PRINCIPAL.

The following letter has been sent to the Principal, City College:—In obedience to our conscience's voice which had hitherto been stifled by the capacious argument of others which lost itself amidst the tumultuous clamour of other objects and impulses, but now recovering, we have resolved to withdraw ourselves from your College with a view to bringing the Non-violent Non-Cooperation movement to a triumphant success relieving us from the responsibility of non-attainment of 'Swaraj'. The last but not the least cause of our withdrawal is that we abhor the idea of being honoured by the diploma which is proposed to be conferred upon us by the bureaucratic government that had committed those outrages in the Punjab atrocities, that had done the greatest wrong to Holy 'Islam' of our Muslim brethren. We, therefore beseech you to remove our names from the roll.

1. Bejoy Chandra Ghose,
   4th Yr. Sec. C. No. 391.
2. Nishi Kanta Datta,
   4th Yr. Sec. C. No. 397.
3. Chintaharan Paul.
   3rd Yr. Sec. B. No. 223.

AN APPEAL.

The "Servant" has received the following from some students of the Bangabasi college for publication:—

All students of the Bangabasi College are earnestly requested to uphold the dignity of the student community and the cause of the country by keeping themselves away from the college unless the grievances for which they have struck are redressed. They must show firmness and determination and must not prove false and bring disgrace and disgrace upon themselves. Second year and 4th year students who have already paid their examination fees are specially requested to withdraw their names and join their fellow-brothers to, show that they really know the principles of self-sacrifice.

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(Signed).....M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Medical Officer of Health.

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"DEAD" HUSBAND RETURNS

YOUNG WIDOW'S SURPRISE!

A very interesting complaint was filed before Mr. P. Sen, Sudder Sub-divisional Magistrate of Alipore by Babu Sachindramohan Ghosh, pleader on behalf of one Upendra Nath Mondal of Bhangore against Haripaddo Ghosh, President Punchayet of the local union. It transpired from the statement of the complainant, that while he was serving with the Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia, it so happened that the mails were once held up for three months. Accused taking advantage of this, and with a view to putting the family to trouble and disgrace, and thereby satisfy an old grudge existing between the parties, informed the family of complainant that he received intimation from the Government that the complainant had died in Mesopotamia. The young wife of complainant believing herself to be widowed broke her ornaments and strictly observed all the rites of a Hindu widow. The "sradh" ceremony of complainant was also performed. After some time complainant returned on leave from the Field to the utter surprise of all the members. Complainant had to establish his identity with difficulty. As the husband cannot according to Hindu "Sastras" (scriptures) live with his "widowed" wife before she has performed expiation ceremonies the wife was taken to Gaya where she passed through a form of "prayaschitta" for which complainant had to incur the expenditure of a large amount of money. The Magistrate after examining the complainant issued process against accused.

FAMINE IN MAHAL.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The following appeal for from has been sent by the Salvation Army:—

Commissioner French has just returned from a visit to the Panch Mahals where he is pained to learn that in the neighbourhood of Jhalod famine conditions already prevail and in some villages pneumonia-influenza is also bringin death in its train. Only to-day (15th) we have been informed of the death of an officer's wife from influenza. Salvation Army Officers living as they do among the very poor and seeking to serve them constantly run the risk of epidemics. The Commissioner has instructed Brigadier Jackson to visit the affected area and to make a full report. In the meantime we are urgently in need of funs to enable us to help the famine-striken without regard to their caste or creed.

An Staff Officer of the Salvation Army lately visited a village near Jhalod and found nearly all the Bhils in that particular hamlet down with influenza and several little children were also pointed out to him as having lately lost their parents from the same cause.

In regard to Ahmednagar, a Parsee gentleman purchased Rs. 300 worth of clothing and took Rs. 100 in small change and paid a personal visit to Shevgaon and sought to distribute the clothes and money himself. He found the need was so great that he left the Army Officers to complete, the distribution and gave a donation of Rs. 1000 for farther relief.

The Army is hard at work trying to help the neediest.

Donations should be sent to Commissioner French,. The Salvation Army Headquarters, Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay.

A Surat message of January 10 says, Rao Bahadur Jamietram Shastri, a retired Educational Inspector, Northern Division; and Chairman of the School Board, Surat Municipality, died last night. Municipal schools and offices were closed in his honour.

* * * *

The Somavanshiya Mitra Mandal Samaj, Kirkee, Poona, presented an address to Col. Wedgwood M.P., and Mr. Ben Spoor, M.P. at Nagpur imploring them to use their great influence here as well as in England to advance the cause of the depressed classes in India and to induce their Nationalist friends to take up the problem and to solve it satisfactorily. The address also expressed the hope that the Labour party in England will take care to see that in every future scheme of Indian Political reform the interests of the depressed classes will be properly safeguarded.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

KATHIAWAR RAILWAY HARDSHIPS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The railways in Kathiawar consist of the following separate administrations, each of them traversing over the number of miles stated against them respectively:—

1. Gondal Railways, 228 miles.
2. Morvi Railways, 90 miles.
3. Jamnagar Railways, 51 miles.
4. Bhavnagar Railways, 193 miles.
5. Junagadh Railways, 140 miles.
6. Dhrangadhra Railways.

2. The Dhrangadhra Railway is managed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway administration and the other railways are managed by the said States, which are the proprietors of their respective railway lines.

3 Each of the proprietors of the above-mentioned railways has been making a very high profit from his respective line and which in most of the cases come to nearly 20 to 25 per cent. The passengers and goods traffic is very heavy on each of these lines and consequently the proprietors are able to get high income from their railways.

4 Formerly the railways in Kathiawar were managed by the B. G J. P. Railway, by a joint company, but after the split of the Company, each of the States has been entrusted with the separate management over his line.

5. Owing to this separate management proper attention is not being given to the convenience of passengers and nobody takes the responsibility upon himself for relieving the hardships of the passengers travelling on Kathiawar Railways.

6. Thus we see every day that the third class passengers are almost always overcrowded and the carriages are generally packed with them. With the change of line the engine-drivers, guards and in some cases, even the carriages are changed and thus in a journey over a short distance the passengers are put to unnecessary troubles and hardships.

7. The trains are generally stopped for a long time at Junction stations, no proper attention is being paid to the keeping of lights regularly in night trains, the trains are carried at a slow speed and the travellers feel generally disgusted in this short journey.

8. Owing to separate managements, general attention is not given for the arrangement of time-tables convenient to the general public of Kathiawar and the people are not able to get their complaints attended to and their wrongs redressed as it would be possible if the Kathiawar Railway ways were under a single management.

9. Then some of the administrations have not got sufficient engines and carriages and thus they are incapable of avoiding the general complaint of overcrowding in all the convenient trains. For example, the 2nd class passengers travelling from Rajkot to Junagadh are required to vacate the Gondal 2nd class extra carriages except one through bogie at Jetalsar Junction and are required to wait till the Junagadh carriages come just at the time of the starting of the train from Jetalsar for Junagadh.

10. Each of the administrations are decidedly making great income from their lines, but they are very reluctant in investing more capital for improving their line and for providing more comforts to the public. Every day we generally see old ragged 2nd class carriages full of dust and bugs and in spite of repeated complaints no attention is given to repairing these worn out carriages and for keeping them in proper order. If there was one management over the whole line, such complaints would be removed without any trouble.

11. The fare that these railways charge is the maximum that is allowable under the rules and the rates for mail as well as other slow trains are all kept the same and as no distinction in fares is kept in fast and slow trains, there is naturally always overcrowding in the convenient trains. The fares of 2nd class have recently been increased by the Jamnagar and Gondal Railways, without giving any more compensating comfort or convenience.

12. Almost all the trains in Kathiawar have the risk chains without vacuum; and their carriages are not kept clean. The low-paid railway servants hardly pay any attention to the poor third class passengers and in spite of repeated complaints in the papers from the public the condition of the travelling public has hardly been better.

13. The goods traffic has during and after the war time greatly increased and instead of giving any more facility for the goods traffic, the proprietors' only care is to make more profit from the same. The [illegible] generally recover all their charges from the people by increasing the prices and thus the want of facilities in goods traffic is indirectly a heavy burden upon the people themselves. As a matter of fact, the proprietors should find out ways of transporting the articles at reduced rates.

14. Then it is a significant fact that thefts of articles have of late greatly increased. The large number of railway cases testify to the above fact. We hear every day of railway claims from the merchants of Kathiawar.

15. The railway servants in Kathiawar except high officers are also not paid properly according to the work taken from them, in comparison with railway servants on other lines in India. Some of the administrations are not allowing proper allowance to them and thus they are disinclined to perform their duties carefully and they are thus sometimes induced to make undue gains by corruption.

16. All these and many other grievances are usually heard regarding the Kathiawar Railways and it is an undisputed fact that they have not been removed in spite of continued complaints from the public since a very long time. All these hardships are due to the split of railways and separate management. Each of them tries to throw the responsibility upon the other and thus as a matter of fact each of them remains indifferent and irresponsible.

Thus unless some radical reform is made in the management of these railways it is not possible to remedy these chronic evils. Before the split the Government was also of opinion that efficient management was impossible in Kathiawar if each State would be allowed to work its own railway separately. An opportunity was, however, given to the States and it is a fact that it has turned out unsuccessful. Thus it is now absolutely necessary in the interests of the public that the different railway lines in Kathiawar should be entrusted to one corporate management.

18. By keeping one responsible management over the whole line the administration will become economical and not only save unnecessary expenses of separate management, but will be able to give more facility at less expense. If it is desired that the different proprietors may be allowed some hand in the management, it will be better if the management may be handed over to a Kathiawar Board of Railways in which the proprietor or manager of each of the lines may be a member, and one member may be elected by the Government and one by the public. If the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar is appointed as the ex-officio President of this Board, it will be better for making the necessary improvements.

19. Looking to the special condition in Kathiawar consisting of different States, I believe that if the arrangements as suggested above will be soon made for management by a joint board, responsible to the Government as well as to the public, it will turn out to be efficient and successful.

20. I trust that the Railway Commission will soon consider the grievances regarding the Kathiawar Railways.—Yours, etc.,

MANILAL H. UDANI.

Rajkot, C. S., Jan. 5.

NON-COOPERATION BY OFFICIALS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I request you to give publicity to the following item of Non-Co-operation by Government.

To-morrow the 13th instant is a Gazetted Holiday in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies on account of Makar Sankranthi and the Hindu clerks in the office of the F. C. M. A. Poona, made a representation to the Field Controller regarding the same pointing out at the same time that it was granted last year by his predecessor in office.

It was also pointed out to him that since he gave the Christian clerks of the office, leave for four days on account of Xmas last December, it would be felt as a special hardship and gross injustice by the Hindu clerks if the leave were refused

In spite of all representations the F. C. M. A. stoutly and blindly refused the holiday on the ground that the pressure of work in the office did not allow him to grant the leave, although during the last Makara Sankranthi and recent Xmas holidays there was greater pressure of work

One of his numerous Deputies was approached by some clerks for permission to see his chief (the F. C. Controller) but this worthy enunciated programme of Non-Co-operation saying that for the last two years the clerks did not work with them (the officers) loyally and therefore they (the worthy and his ilk) did not intend to work with the clerks loyally! As one of your correspondents drew the attention of the public once before, it is a pity that officers drawing fat salaries and wishing to go on long leave should be in a position to refuse even any public holiday to clerks working under them and it is the intention of the writer to invite by this the attention of the Government of India and the local Government to the hardships caused to the clerks by the vagaries and personal whims and fancies of individual officers.

It may be stated here that the Reg. Paymaster I. T. (Oversas) who has recently opened an office in Poona and taken over the work done till now by the F. C. M. A. was able to and grant the holiday in question.—Yours, etc.

B. G. SAWNE.

Poona, Jan. 12.

FUNERAL OF PT. SHUKUL.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES.

(From a Correspondent.)

SIHORA, Jan. 14

Pandit Bishnu Dutta Shukul expired at 11-5 p.m. on the 11th instant, only half an hour before he was fully conscious, and had asked the fourth chapter of the Gita to be recited to him. The Pandit departed this life at the age of 44 years, leaving an aged mother, wife and four children. Dr. Moonji and other leading citizens requested the family to perform the funeral ceremony at Nagpur, but to the utter disappointment of all, the wife did not consent, although the aged mother said that she was ready to bow to the decision of the people. She had already given her son for the country's service and that service in which he lost his life, would still be performed by him in the next world. She only did not wish to hurt the feelings of his wife. Sir B. K. Bose, Nawab Khuji, Dr. Moonji and nearly all the Nationalist and Moderate leaders were seen at Mr. Dixit's bungalow in the morning to see for the last time the face of the Pandit. Hindus and Mohammedans alike deeply mourn the loss which the Central Provinces has sustained by the death of their leader.

The motors that carried the body and relations of the deceased, reached Jubbulpore at about 7 p.m. and all classes of people had turned out including Seths Ballabhdass, Jiwandass Beohar, Raghubir Sinha, to pay their last tribute of respect to the deceased. When the motors arrived at the Pandit's residence at Sihora, there were over 2,000 people thronged in and out of his house. His face was exposed at 12 midnight when all could see him. In the morning the *himan* carrying the body of Shukulji started from his house attended by countless people shouting "Shukulji ki Jai", "Mahatma Gandhiji ki Jai", Lokmanya Tilak ki Jai." The procession pressed through the principal streets of the town and reached "Vishnu Vilas" Gardens at 11 a.m. After the ritual ceremonies were over, the body was placed on a pyre of sandalwood and cremated. All Sihora and Jubbulpore were in deep mourning and shops and all business closed

The Pandit has left a registered will of his property, appointing his eldest son-in law as managing trustee, giving power to the trustees to utilise all income of the state for educational purposes, if no one remains in his family after his widow.

The Pandit was elected non-official Governor of the Central Provinces Cooperative Federation on the 25th December last and had resigned his honorary magistrateship on the 4th January.

SIHORA'S TRIBUTE

The citizens of Sihora assembled in a public meeting on the 14th instant to express their deep sense of grief at the sad and lamentable death of Pandit Bishun Dutta Shukul and passed resolutions conveying condolence to the beaeaved family and eternal peace to the departed soul. A commit tee of 12 gentlemen has been formed to raise funds for a suitable memorial.

LINE ON S. I. RY. BREACHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The District Traffic Superintendent, Trichinopoly Junction (S. I. Ry.) wries:—The line between Trichinopoly Fort and Murungapettai has been breached. Transhipment is impossible as also through running for the present.

BOMBAY LABOUR UNIONS.

TO MR. B. P. WADIA'S RESCUE.

On Friday night a crowded meeting of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Unions was held at Parel under the guidance of Mr. F. J. Ginwala, solicitor, and Mr. S. H. Jabhwala two of the officers of the Unions when the former presided. Mr Adwani one of the Punjab delegates to the forthcoming Railway Conference also was present and addressed the meeting. Besides Messrs. Ginwala and Jabhwala, other members present madspeeches where after amid great enthusiasm the following important Resolutions were carried:—

"This meeting of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. and C. I. Railway Unions views with apprehension the action taken against Mr. Wadia and others which is calculated to deal a fatal blow to Trade Unions in India and wishes them all success in their present trial."

2. "This meeting d'sapproves of the change made in the hours of work for Saturday the 15th as it will reduce the hours of work of those workmen who do not work overtime."

The first resolution has also been wired by the Unions to the Governments of Madras and Bombay as well. In connection with the latter the men were strongly of opinion that they should declare a lock-out but the Union authorities have averted it by a clear explanation on their behalf.

GERMAN DEBTS

The following notice has been issued by the Controller, Local Clearing Office (Enemy Debts):—

British and Indian nationals, including subjects of States in India, who have not yet notified their claims against German nationals to the Local Clearing Office, and those who have notified their claims to a Custodian of Enemy Property but have not received a communication from the Local Clearing Office, should notify their claims to the Controller, Local Clearing Office (Enemy Debts), Delhi, at once in view of the fact that the time limit by the Treaty for receipt of claims that office expires on 2nd February

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF JANUARY, 1921.

In the Division Court No. 46.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

941-17—Payne and Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Yusufally Ibrahimji and ors, Merwanji K & Co., Little & Co., Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL

(IN CHAMBERS.)

In Re Indian Arbn Act. Merwanji K & Co., Re Arbn Act Thakersey Nandlal and Tilockchand Kaliaumall v. Thakersidas Nandlal a firm Petr Wadia G and Co., 13-1-21.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES RENT SUITS.

2809-20—Matubhai J & M. Bapulal Manekla Dadarwalla v. Soondrabai Manlorekarin Dastur &Co.

2842-20—Mehta L & Co., Chotubhai Hooseinbhai and anr v. Mahomedkhan Pattan & ors. Daphtary F & D.

2886-20—Paraek & Co., Nathumal Hemraj v. Venayeck Janardhan Pathahre Mantri & Co.

2888-20—Smetham B & L, Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassum v. Rashid Khudabux and ors. G. B Pandia.

2921-20—Merwanji K & Co., Ramdas Kaliandas and ors. v. Messrs Gerlinde Manilal & Kher.

2922-20—Merwanji K & Co., Ramdas Kaliandas and ors v. Haji Suleman Haji Yusub.

2936-20—Bhaishanker K & G. Dinbai widow v. Mirzamal Gajnnand a firm, Edgelow G W & Co

2950-20—Mantri & Co., Khudabux Sherial Irani v. Bhagwanji Kawaji

2956-20—Payne & Co., Ahmedbhoy Carimbhoy & ors v. Burjorji Framji Commissariatwalla, Captain & V.

2979-20—Merw K & Co., Bai Dhanbarji Darbari v. Frank Statt, Payne & Co.

2980-20—Capt & V. Mungalal Nahar mal v. Mrs. O. Sinkins.

2982-20M—Mehta L & Co., Madhavji Jesane v Chhaganlal Jamnadas.

3007-20—Andrade & Co., Goculdas Devji v Anandrao Bhawanrao Joshi.

5008-20—Payne & Co., Kaikhusroo Cursetji Lalkaka v. W M Pereira & ors.

3061-20—M B Chothia, Mahomed Hoosei Haji Tyeb v. Abdul Rehman Saidulla Dabholkar & Co.

3081-20—Judah & S. Sinha Heskel Sopher v Mrs. Abedin Peerbhoy & Co. Madhowji K & Co.

3084-20—Judah & S. Sinha Heskel Sopher v Bakubhai Mansookhbhai, Madhowji K & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Diivsion Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1131-17—Dastur and Co., Jethabhai Hirji v. Jethabhai Narsey and ors. Ardeshir H D & Co. Mulla and Mulla Wadia G & Co. Purnanand & Ch Captain and V.

2311-20—Bhai K & G, Manilal Mayabhai a firm v. Mathuradas and Co., a firm Purshotumrai & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

SHORT CAUSES.

2723-20—Ard H D & Co., D K G L Narayen & Co., a firm v. Chapsey Dossa & ors. Math R & Ch, Part heard 13-12-20.

454-20—N C Dalal, Chandulal Dharamsey firm v. Narandas Anandilal a firm Part heart, 14-12-20.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES

2968-20—Ard H D & Co., Haji Hafed Haj Jaffer Mahomed v. Mahomed Yusu Haji Sidik. Mer K & Co., Par heard, 16-1-20.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

356-17—Motichand & D. Dada Haji Essak v. Manchershaw Nusserwanji Chandabhai, Nanu H & Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

22 of 1919 Re Laxman Keshiram Tewari-Amarchand and M. Balwant Kashiram Tewari v Sonibai Widow of Laxman Kashiram Tewari, Patell and Ez

5 of 1920 Re Thakar Dhanji Walji—Matu J and M. Bhagbai Widow of Walji Naranji v Thacker Bhanji and Kanji, Dharamsi and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2756-20—Dikshit M & Co., Jamnadas Tricumdas & Co. a firm v. Jayantilal Ghelabhai Munsiff Dharamsi & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1924-20—Mantr. and Co. Bai Pulab v Jivanlal Harilal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2182-20—Payne & Co., Ismail A H Moosa v Th eMercantile Bank of India Ld. Craw B & Co.

1543-19—Raghavaya N & Co., Chhaganlal Girdharilal v. Mahomedally Abdulji Chagan & anr. Khanderao L & M.

1603-19—Raghavaya N and Co. Chhaganlal Girdharlal v Mahomedally Abdulji Chagan and anr. Khanderao L & M.

1186-19—G B Pandya, Dhoormal Shivnarayen v Himatlal Vastachnd Dalal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1116-20—Daphtary F and D, Sakarchand Talakchand & Sons v. Ayub Noor Mahomed Durbar a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co.

717-20—Amin and D. Jashbai Narsidas Patell & anr v. Sakrabhai Motilal Shah, Motichand and D.

1404-20—Ardeshir H D & Co., Messrs Polsons Ld. v. Messrs S E Patell & Co. a firm, M B Chothia.

[illegible] Co. a firm, Smetham B & L. For Postponement.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 17.

S S Hannover, Cassen, Suez

S S Ethelwyn, Bambern, Birkenhead.

S S Yesoking, McDonough Zanzibar.

S S Huntsgreen, James, Southempton.

S S Bisaldar, Stanton, Calcutta.

S S Hwah Ting, Alsen, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained its portelearance yesterday.

S S Sultana, Henry, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Hwah Ting for China.

Steamer Clan MacMaster for Antwerp.

S S Ethelwyn:—The steamer Ethelwyn, 2,066 tons, Captain Y H Bambern, arrived in harbour yesterday from Birkenhead with a general cargo.

S S Yesoking:—The T M Company's steamer Yesoking, 8,800 tons, Captain S W McDonnough, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, with ballast.

S S Loredano:—The V S N Company's steamer Loredano 2,586 tons Captain S DeRei, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S S Bisaldar:—The T M Company's steamer Bisaldar, 3,091 tons, Captain J C Stanson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Hwah Ting:—The A Nemeri's steamer Hwah Ting, 2,657 tons, Captain A Alsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Sultania:—The P G S N Company's steamer Sultania, 2,737 tons, Captain R M Henry, will sail, to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kashgar:—The B I S N Company's English mail steamer Kashgar, 5,538 tons, Captain J Smith, arrived in harbour on Sunday from London, with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kashgar:—The B I S N Company's China and Japan mail steamer Kashgar, 7,589 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for China and Japan Ports, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORT.

Jan. 17.

S S Elysia for Liverpool—7 bales wool David Sassoon and Co. 500 cwt groundnut Ralli Bros. 85 cwt khismiss C Jivanlal and Co., 32 bales wool Forbes F Campbell and Co

S S Elysia for Glasgow—10 ton steel bars Eastern Bank, 100 cwt khismiss C Jivanlal & Co., 75 tons groundnut oil cake Indian Genl T Co., 327 cwt linseed cake Indian Genl T Co., 50 cwt dry casings Mr Ad Meyer.

S S Hazelside for Dunkirk—110 bales cotton N M K Kaisha, 1,000 tons manganese ore King King and Co., 101 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros.

S S Hazelside for Middlesbro'—900 tons manganese ore W & A Graham & Co.

S S Clan Stuart for Dunkirk—1,600 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co.

S S Mandala for Antwerp—81 bales cotton Patel Bros. 320 bales cotton Volkart Bros. 696 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 2 cwt mowra seed Ralli Bros.

S S Mandala for Hamburg—110 bales cotton Patel Bros.

S S Mandala for Ghent—660 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Alipore for Kobe—100 bales cotton Shamji Hemraj and Co., 100 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co., 100 bales cotton Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co., 200 bales cotton R D Tata and Co., 100 bales cotton N Eardley and Co., 1,561 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Osaka—539 bales cotton N M K Kaisha, 300 bales cotton R D Tata and Co.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEFS.

A Madras message of Jan. 15th states that the Duke of Connaught performed the pleasant function of presenting colours to the Lawrence Memorial School this morning on the Island ground.

* * * *

The District Traffic Superintendent of Madura wires that the breach on the line between Manuparai and Chettupati is not likely to be restored till the 21st instant.

* * * *

Messrs. C. J. Richards, C. F. B. Pearce, A. J. Lander, G. Glenhill and D. B. Patch who all have been nominated in England to Indian Civil Service are allotted to Burma.

* * * *

Brigadier-General H. A. K. Jennings, C.I.E., who only recently retired from Ordnance Department of Army Headquarters to enter on a commercial career and settle in Delhi committed suicide early this morning by shooting himself. No reasons are known as to why the deceased committed this act. The funeral takes place in the evening.

* * * *

It is reported that consequent on the retirement of the present Excise Commissioner of Bombay, next month, Mr. P. R. Cadell is to be appointed to that post.

* * * *

The "Bombay Government Gazette" published on Thursday notifies the proposed acquirement of considerable lands to extend the De Lisle Road northwards to meet the Lady Jamsetji Road and also for widening and improving the latter.

* * * *

The Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912, has been extended to the Municipal area of Karachi with effect from the 7th January.

* * * *

Mr. Ishwardas Lukhimdas is a candidate for election by the Justices to the Bombay Municipal Corporation for one of the two vacancies caused by the resignations of the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta and Mr. Mayer Nissim.

* * * *

Dr. D. N. Gore, B.A., M.B., B.S. has passed the examination for the D. P. H. (London).

* * * *

Death occurred on January 11, of Khan Bahadur Syed Iltifat Easul of Sandila, in Hardoi district.

* * * *

In response to an appeal for one lakh of rupees for the maintenance of a fund, for poor Parsis, started in connection with the Dharampore Sanatorium, Rs. 15,000 have already been announced a Parsi lady has now offered a sum of Rs. 10,000 to perpetuate the memory of her deceased [illegible]

ASTHM

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER WORLD.

THE NATIONAL ECHO.

Calcutta—Saturday, July 28, 1917 4 from our own correspondents.

A useful remedy for Asthma has been covered by a local philanthropist. gentleman is one J. P. Ray who has a friend of mine from this fearful free of charge and does so in every His medicine is simple and as it is improvement upon the existing systems treatment which afford at least temporary relief it is well worth trying. He can consulted at Durga and Road Benares City, and I am sure this information properly utilised will be a blessing to many a desperate soul.

NOTE:—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific Present address:—

J.P. Ray, K. P. Ray 5, Benares City. (3)

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Brain Fag
Nervousness
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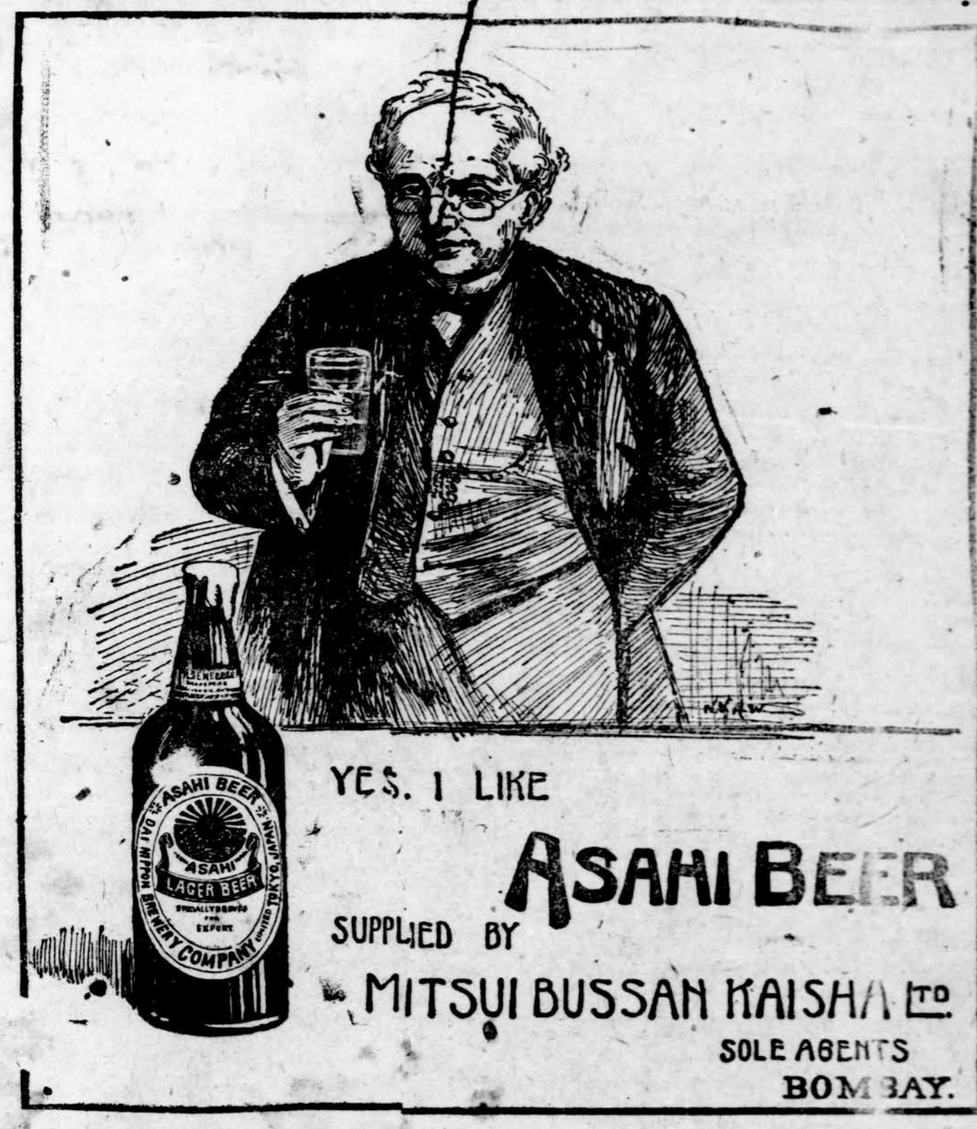
It is hereby notified that the Directors of the above Company have resolved to waive the condition inserted in their policies since February 1918, and in certain of their policies prior to that date, providing for a reduction in the Sum Assured in the event of the life Assured engaging in warlike operations. This waiver applies only to persons who have not been engaged in such operations and have not been in the regular Army or Navy, or if they have been so engaged, or have been in the regular Army or Navy, have now returned to civil life.

The clause in question will not be inserted in future in policies on the lives of civilians who have no prospect of engaging in Military operations.



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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered, of those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/6. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENGLAND.

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